

Acad: 15/11/62.



A Healthy City
Norwich

1961

COVER PHOTOGRAPH

CHURCHMAN HOUSE

This charming old mansion, which has been the headquarters of the Norwich Health Department since 1921, was built between the years 1725 and 1740 by Alderman Thomas Churchman, a prosperous worsted weaver. His son, Thomas, was knighted during his term of mayoralty by King George III in 1761.

Chief among the many interesting features of the house is the former dining-room, which is decorated in the Rococo style, with five inlaid panel pictures and two mirrors. There is also, in this room, an elaborately carved mantelpiece in white and coloured marble, and in the former library another of moulded plaster.



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1961

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Health Committee

(As at December, 1961)

Lord Mayor:

R. Q. GURNEY, ESQ.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. RUTH HARDY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. PRITCHARD

Members :

Ald. R. P. BRAUND

Coun. G. HOWARD

Coun. IAN D. DICKSON,
M.C., M.D.

„ V. J. KENNEDY

„ MISS V. E. DURRANT

„ MRS. B. M. PRITCHARD,
J.P.

„ G. E. FENNER

„ MRS. B. E. E. STEVENSON

„ MRS J. R. GRIFFITHS

Co-opted Members :

DR. T. D. F. MONEY

DR. J. P. CARLILE

} *Representatives of the Norwich
Local Medical Committee*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

} *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council*

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1961)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

G. M. REYNOLDS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare

AILEEN A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B.(Aber.), D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G. (Lond.)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers
C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)
A. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.)

Principal School Dental Officer
A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow)

School Dental Officers
J. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.)
A. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.)
MRS. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.)
J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)
R. A. FELLA, B.D.S. (Glas.) (From 15th May, 1961)
6 Dental Surgery Assistants

Chest Physician (*in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board*)
P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

17 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses (*2 vacancies*)
2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors (*1 vacancy, part-time*)
1 Cleansing Attendant
1 Nurse (*Part-time*) for Poliomyelitis Vaccination, etc.
2 Clinic Assistants (*Part-time*)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
MISS E. M. STANWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
15 Domiciliary Midwives

District Nursing Superintendent
MISS N. I. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Queen's Nurse)
(From 15th December, 1961)
1 Assistant Superintendent, 16 District Nurses
2 Bathing Attendants (*Part-time*)

Domestic Help Organiser
MRS. M. V. WARNER

Assistant Organiser (*Part-time*)
Domestic Helps—the equivalent of 86 full-time

Chiropody Service
Chiropodists (*Part-time*) equivalent to 16½ sessions per week
2 Foot Hygiene Attendants (*Part-time*)

Home Advisers
MRS. E. M. BRUNT
MRS. R. V. BLAKE

Speech Therapist
MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T. (*Part-time*)

Public Analyst
ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (*Part-time*)

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers
J. E. BRADSHAW (Senior)
J. D. CROWE
F. J. POND (Trainee Mental Welfare Officer)

Adult Training Centre
1 Supervisor and 1 Assistant Supervisor

Junior Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 2 Assistant Supervisors
2 Nursery Class Attendants (*Part-time*)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 22 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic

Public Health Inspectors—Staff:

Chief Public Health Inspector
J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
C. D. DARLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

8 Inspectors, 7 holding both the Statutory Qualification and the Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods and 1 holding the Statutory Qualification only, 2 Trainee Public Health Inspectors.

3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer

Administrative Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant
D. BROOKS

Administrative Assistant
K. CAMPLING, D.M.A.

23 Clerks
7 Shorthand-typists

Weights and Measures Staff:

Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures
E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.
2 Inspectors, 2 Unqualified Assistants, 1 Clerk

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NORFOLK, NOR 22E.
TEL. NO. NORWICH 22233, EXT. 300.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1961. This is the 70th Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of Norwich.

There has been a slight decrease in the birth rate. The figure for the current year being 15.34 per 1,000 population and that for 1960 16.39. The figure for England and Wales as a whole for 1961 was 17.4.

BIRTH RATE—NORWICH COMPARED WITH ENGLAND
AND WALES, PER 1000 POPULATION, 10 YEARS TO 1961.

YEAR	NORWICH	ENGLAND AND WALES
1952	15.23	15.3
1953	15.24	16.5
1954	14.81	15.2
1955	13.94	15.0
1956	15.24	15.7
1957	14.90	16.1
1958	14.88	16.4
1959	15.4	16.5
1960	16.39	17.1
1961	15.34	17.4

Again 40 infants died before reaching the age of 1 year. This number is the same as last year. As before when one analyses the figures one finds that 32 died within one month and of that 32, 21 died within the first week. As I noted last year, any further advance in decreasing infant mortality must aim at preventing the deaths under one week (peri-natal) and also deaths within one month (neo-natal).

The crude death rate shows a slight increase being 12.6 as opposed to 12.52 last year. This like the birth rate also points to the fact that the population of Norwich has a higher proportion of people in their older age groups than that of England and Wales as a whole. In fact the figures as reported in a survey in the Municipal Journal are as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE.

Barnsley	7.9
Blackpool	15.4
Bournemouth	15.8
Carlisle	8.3
Eastbourne	18.6
Gateshead	9.4
Hastings	20.0
Huddersfield	11.5
Ipswich	11.6
Norwich	14.0
St. Helens	7.2
Torquay	20.0
Worthing	23.5

I shall refer to this point again when dealing with Care of the Elderly.

A glance at the table on Page 27 shows that in the year under review 13 residents lost their lives as a result of motor accidents. This compares with the figure of 22 for the preceding year. All other accidents were responsible for 22 deaths as compared with 24 in the preceding year. There was, however, one more death from suicide, the figure being 18. It is also noted that homicide accounted for 2 deaths—these arose when a father (mentally deranged) tied his sons aged 8 and 4 years to him and jumped into the river. A further interesting point in the table analysing deaths by cause and age is that in 1961 703 residents died aged 75 and over compared with 646 in the preceding year. The numbers of those dying aged 75 and over and the population figures for the preceding 10 years are given below.

DEATHS OF PERSONS AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

NORWICH				ENGLAND and WALES
Year	Deaths 75 years and over	Population	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
1952	656	120300	5.45	4.41
1953	564	120900	4.66	4.55
1954	623	121250	5.14	4.59
1955	632	121000	5.22	4.89
1956	631	120300	5.24	4.94
1957	558	119200	4.78	4.71
1958	609	118800	5.12	4.98
1959	652	118400	5.56	4.96
1960	646	117700	5.49	4.94
1961	703	119650	5.87	Not yet available

The figures for the numbers of people dying from cancer of the lung are also worthy of note. I quote them below for the preceding 10 years.

LUNG CANCER DEATHS 1952—1961

NORWICH				ENGLAND and WALES	
Year	Lung Cancer Deaths	Population	Rate per 1000 Population	Lung Cancer Deaths	Rate per 1000 Population
1952	45	120300	.37	14218	.32
1953	52	120900	.23	15132	.34
1954	28	121250	.23	16331	.37
1955	54	121000	.45	17272	.39
1956	42	120300	.35	18186	.41
1957	44	119200	.37	19119	.42
1958	59	118800	.49	19820	.44
1959	60	118400	.50	21063	.46
1960	77	117700	.65	22000	.48
1961	75	119650	.65	22798	.49

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung

The death rate expressed per thousand of the population for deaths due to cancer of the lung in Norwich and in England and Wales are interesting. At first sight it would appear that the death rate in Norwich is higher than that for England and Wales. However, on statistical analysis the difference is not statistically significant. Still the startling fact remains, one in twenty of all those who died did so from cancer of the lung.

Cremation

The trend towards cremation rather than earth burial is evident in Norwich as elsewhere. Last year the bodies of 713 Norwich residents were cremated. The figure for 1958 was 558.

Health Visiting

The Ministry of Health in Circular 26/59 draws attention to The Report of the Working Party on Health Visiting which estimated that Health Visitors be employed as 1 per 4,300 of the population. This would mean the establishment for Norwich should be 28 Health Visitors. As I mentioned in the Report of the Principal School Medical Officer one has the feeling that Health Visitors are being asked to do a variety of odd jobs for which their specialised training is not required. The only complete answer to this is to analyse in detail Health Visitors' visits over a period of time and this is actually in process at the moment. However, although some increase in the Health Visiting Establishment is probably merited, I feel that consideration should be given to employing a less highly qualified grade of worker to act as Health Visitors' hand maidens. It occurs to me that the welfare assistant as brought into being in the Younghusband Report might well fulfil this need.

Home Nursing

The table below gives the numbers of cases and visits paid in the years 1953 to 1960 inclusive. It will be noted that there was a drop in the number of cases and in the number of visits in 1959 and subsequent years. The reason for this is not quite clear. It may be that more efficient therapy by way of newer remedies has a bearing on it. Furthermore recently there has been a tendency for more antibiotics to be given by mouth rather than by injection. A further complicating factor obviously would be the introduction of Bathing Attendants. This type of personnel, whose purpose it is to give bed baths to bedridden patients, was introduced to save nurses' time. The position will, of course, be watched as should the trend persist, it may be that the staffing establishment would require to be revised.

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Medical	Cases	1188	1151	1367	1390	1319	1350	1146	1111
	Visits	42820	46832	45679	44817	41836	44583	37796	37811
Surgical	Cases	339	389	193	218	251	247	286	211
	Visits	9982	10946	8746	8732	10659	9195	10191	9911
Infectious	Cases	41	72	64	68	72	20	20	
Diseases	Visits	377	1012	562	598	750	193	300	111
Tuberculosis	Cases	69	41	48	33	18	31	23	
	Visits	1561	1524	1824	1508	1189	1109	1065	911
Maternal	Cases	72	72	67	57	49	51	52	
Complications	Visits	562	660	694	511	361	396	387	411
Others	Cases	151	109	140	154	181	154	179	211
	Visits	667	1269	776	903	788	753	1744	1811
Total	Cases	1860	1834	1879	1920	1890	1853	1706	1711
	Visits	55969	62243	58281	57069	55583	56229	51483	51111

Chiropody Service

This Service has proved very very popular and is undoubtedly meeting a need. One of the difficulties in administering this Service is the dearth of properly qualified Chiropodists who are prepared to work at Whitley Council rates. With regard to the question of properly qualified persons I think it is not generally realised that there are "Chiropodists" and "Chiropodists". It is possible to obtain a "qualification" on a 6 weeks' correspondence course but only those properly qualified are employed by the Health Committee. It is right and proper to demand a reasonable standard of qualification but one has little sympathy with those Chiropodists who wish to extend the training from 2 years to 3 years. When one considers that a doctor is trained in 6 years the absurdity of a 3 years period of training is fully apparent. As mentioned on Page 41 the number of sessions has increased from 11 at the end of 1960 to 15 during 1961. A further 1½ sessions are devoted to residents of the Council's Hostels for the Elderly and Infirm. If old people can be kept mobile they are obviously much happier and much more able to lead a fuller life. With some old people little more than nail trimming may be required and bearing this in mind, Chiropody Attendants have been appointed by the Health Committee. These women book the patients, receive the

fees and assist the Chiropodist but in addition they are encouraged to undertake simple procedures like nail trimming under the Chiropodist. This is in line with the general policy of the Health Department in making the best possible use of scarce and highly qualified personnel.

Vaccination against Smallpox

52.37 per cent. of children under one year were vaccinated against smallpox during the year under review. This compares with 48.5 per cent. for 1960. The figures have shown a steady increase from 18 per cent. in 1951. Bearing in mind, however, that despite recent press publicity, vaccination against smallpox is a relatively safe procedure, the figure is not as high as one would wish. Furthermore complications of smallpox, though not common, are more likely to occur in those vaccinated for the first time in adolescent or adult life. This, coupled with the fact that a person once vaccinated against smallpox, though exposed to infection after a number of years, may contract the disease, is unlikely to die from it, points to the desirability of infant vaccination. It is perhaps ironic to note as mentioned in the recent Ministry of Health Circular No. 17/62 that a city which recently experienced a serious outbreak of smallpox had only 1 per cent. of its infants vaccinated.

Diphtheria Immunisation

In the early part of the year there were a number of small outbreaks of diphtheria in this country. The opportunity was taken to mount a campaign on diphtheria immunisation. As mentioned on Page 42 the results of this campaign in the older age groups were most gratifying, an approximate 75 per cent. of the parents of children between the ages of 5 years and 11 years consented to have their children protected against diphtheria. Unfortunately, however, there was not a corresponding increase in the number of infants who were thus protected. The figure for 1961 being 1,337 compared with 1,264 in 1960. However, 1,337 out of 1,800 is not a bad percentage particularly, when one compares it with rates pertaining in some other places. In the infants' interests, however, all parents are strongly advised to have their children protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox and polio in infancy.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures for this are recorded on Page 43. It is gratifying to note that 84.6 per cent. of persons under 18 years of age were protected against this disease. The figures for those in the next age group, up to 25 years of age, show that 60 per cent. were protected. It is, however, disappointing to note that only 34.6 per cent. of the 25 to 40 age group took advantage of this protection.

Ambulance Service

The number of cases conveyed by rail fell slightly during the year. This was in the main, if not entirely, due to the establishment of a Specialist Treatment Centre at Cambridge. While there is an adequate railway service between Norwich and Cambridge, there are few through trains. This Centre is likely to be used more and more in the future and thus our difficulties in this connection are likely to increase.

Health Education

Some of the highlights of health education during the year are briefly reviewed on Page 46. As I have said before, and make no apology for saying again, I regard health education as one of the major functions of a local health authority. It occurred to me that while Health Visitors are, in the course of their training for the Health Visitors' certificate, given instruction in preparing and delivering talks, preparation and use of visual aids, etc., a short series of talks on the principles of education might be helpful. Through the good offices of Miss Duff, Principal of Keswick Teachers' Training College, this was arranged during the year. The Health Visitors not only enjoyed the Course but felt they had benefited from it.

Amongst the successful ventures of the year was a meeting arranged under the auspices of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health. 110 delegates attended this meeting and expressed themselves as having enjoyed it very much. A noteworthy feature was the introduction of a series of Mothercraft talks by a Health Visitor in the syllabus of one of the senior girls' schools of the City. This was later extended to 5 Secondary Modern Girls' Schools. These classes have proved a means of putting across to senior girls much health education of wider scope than the title would suggest.

Accidents in the home. As in the previous year, Health Visitors called at the homes of those young children whom we learnt had been involved in accidents.

Domestic Help Service

This important service continues to be used to the full and greatly appreciated. It is interesting to look at an analysis of the cases served. Maternity cases accounted for 13.3 per cent. of the total in 1961, 17.2 per cent in 1960 and 40.3 per cent in 1950. An analysis of the cases shows that 76 per cent. of the cases were aged (including chronic sick) in 1961. The chronic sick element would be a very small proportion of the total. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 71 per cent. However, if one looks at the user demand on the service in terms of woman hours one finds that the aged account for 84 per cent. of the total service.

Care of the Elderly

Surveys have shown that the proportion of people aged 65 and over in Norwich is 14 per cent. compared with the national average of 11 per cent. In fact in one survey carried out in 1960, of 23 County Boroughs, only 3 had a higher percentage of old people and these were all "retirement resorts". The table on Page 7 gives percentages for some cities and towns.

A further point which is sometimes overlooked is the rapid increase in the numbers of those over 75. Forecasts by the General Registry Office show that in 1968 there will be 14 per cent. more in the 75 year (or over) Group than in 1958. In a further 10 years it is estimated the increase will be 37.9 per cent. This will obviously mean an increase in the number of frail old people. The care of the old folk poses a tremendous problem for all. Through the agency of the press, radio and television the man in the street ought by now to be fully conscious of the fact that the population in this country is an ageing one and many will recall that in 1975 some one-fifth of the total population will be over pensionable age. I am sure that more thought and effort should be devoted to keeping old folk healthy and happy in their own homes. No hostel, however comfortable and kindly managed can replace a person's own home. In their own home they do pretty much as they please, when they please, and they have not to appear at certain given times for meals as in a hostel and they have generally much more individual freedom of action than can be possible in any hostel. They are, in short, in a position to lead their own lives in their own ways. Moreover, when a person has lived for 30 or 50 years in a house it becomes, as it were, a part of his life. They are members of a community neighbourhood and are surrounded by their own knick-knacks and pieces of furniture, all of which are full of memories for them. Would that one could get to know of old folk in their homes before their physical condition has begun to seriously deteriorate and made hostel or hospital admission necessary. If before that stage was reached support could be lent by the Home Help Service, I feel sure that many more old folks would be able to end their days within their own four walls and be happier for it being possible for them to continue to live there.

Another of the problems of old age is malnutrition. This is particularly so in the case of old men. Men in general are notoriously uninterested in cooking. In fact I doubt if the average man's capability in this sphere extends beyond boiling an egg. However apart from this the old person living alone lacks incentive to cook a meal just for himself or herself. There are a number of ways in which this problem can be relieved. One is the Meals on Wheels Service and there are tremendous possibilities of expansion for the good of the old folk in this service. This, however, I think ought to be retained primarily for those who are more or less confined to their homes. For those who are mobile facilities for having a meal in an Old Person's Home or at some Centre is, I think, to be preferred. In fact in Norwich it is being made possible for old folk to go and have a meal in a hostel.

One of the tremendous problems of old age is loneliness. In so many instances families have grown up and gone to live in relatively distant parts. Much is being done by voluntary workers and through the medium of Old People's Clubs but I feel more could be done by members of communities such as a Church, adopting or taking under their wing one or two old folk.

Incidentally, one of the problems in dealing with old folk I feel is that we really have not sufficient information of the circumstances under which they are living. There must be very many who could be materially helped, for instance, by gadgets such as the simple prong device to enable a person whose fingers and hands are crippled by arthritis to turn on or off a tap.

Mental Health Services

The local authority's services under this heading are briefly reviewed on Pages 50 and 54. There were 311 admissions of Norwich residents to mental hospitals during the year. It is interesting to break these down into first and subsequent admissions. One finds that 50 per cent. were admitted for the first time, 20 per cent. for the second and 30 per cent. for the third or subsequent time. One is familiar with the fact that nowadays with modern therapy patients who are mentally ill and require treatment need a shorter period in hospital. Perhaps it is not so well realised that a high proportion of them will at some future date require readmission.

Lakenham Area Tuberculosis Survey

A survey was undertaken by the Norwich Mass Radiography Unit in co-operation with the City Health Department. The area chosen was one in Lakenham which is almost entirely residential and contained all types of housing. It is perhaps, not without significance, however, that while the percentage of dwellings in Norwich which are in Council ownership is just under 40 per cent. in the area 68 per cent. of the dwellings were so owned. The intention was to call on each household and persuade all those over 15 to have a chest x-ray; those under 15 would be tuberculin tested in the schools. The total number of persons in the area was 11,559 or almost 10 per cent. of the population of Norwich. The total number of dwellings in the area was 4,127 so that one can see even for an area survey what a tremendous amount of work is involved. I think Dr. Sutton and his workers, voluntary and otherwise are to be congratulated on having been able to persuade 73 per cent. of the population to be x-rayed. This figure compares with 75.6 per cent. in Exeter; 76 per cent. in Glasgow and 76 per cent. in Liverpool. Here, however, huge campaigns were mounted and very large sums of money given away in prizes etc. The result of the survey shows a discovery rate of just over 0.5 active cases per thousand examined. This is a small rate indeed compared with some other cities where the figure is as high as 3.7. If this figure is valid for the remainder of the adult population of Norwich, however, it does mean that there are 50 unknown cases of active tuberculosis in the city. This is a sobering thought in these days when one is inclined to think that tuberculosis is rapidly becoming a disease of the past. Moreover, it is probably an under-estimate as there is likely to be more disease among persons refusing x-ray examination than those accepting it.

Unmarried Mothers

The number of illegitimate pregnancies as the figure furnished by the Registrar General for Norwich for 1961 was 7.74 per cent. of the total live births, being 142 illegitimate births. It must be remembered, however, that this figure will include a certain number of births to couples, who, in the popular expression are "wedded but not Churched", that is to say they are partners in relatively stable unions. What this fraction represents of the whole we have no real means of knowing but it probably is a relatively small one. Miss Warwick, Outdoor Worker of the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee, has sent me details of 82 truly illegitimate pregnancies which came to her notice during the year. The table below gives the breakdown of these by age of mother and marital status. It is distressing to note that 14 of these unfortunate mothers were 16 years or under. This increase of pregnancies amongst young unmarried girls, is, of course, not confined to Norwich. Illegitimate pregnancies to girls under 17 in England and Wales rose from 887 in 1956 to 1,434 in 1959, an increase of 63 per cent.

FIGURES RELATING TO NEW CASES ONLY, YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Ages. Years.	No. of New Cases in each Age Group	Marital Status	
		Single	Married
12	—	—	—
13	—	—	—
14	1	1	—
15	4	4	—
16	9	9	—
17	6	6	—
18	13	13	—
19	6	6	—
20	9	8	1
21-25	17	15	2
26-30	9	7	2
31-35	5	2	3
36-40	3	0	3
Over 40	—	—	—
TOTALS	82	71	11

Number of other cases not relating to Illegitimacy 7.

TOTAL of all New Cases 89.

It is interesting to note that in 1961 illegitimate pregnancies in general represented 5.9 per cent. of all live births in England and Wales as a whole. This compares with the Norwich figure of 7.7 per cent. One wonders the reason why these young girls become pregnant, was it adolescent experimenting or irresponsible acts though not promiscuous, or was there in point of fact a degree of affection? Any such assessment must be based on personal views but such an analysis would be well worth while from the point of view of possible steps to combat these tragedies. Nevertheless, although sex education is more available than formerly and this may be valuable, it is obvious that sound moral upbringing in the home is of fundamental importance.

The Table shows a peaking at age 18 and in the 21-25 year group. The reasons for this are not clear.

The Table below shows the position of the infants of the 82 pregnancies. It is interesting to note that of the 82 only 16 were adopted or placed for adoption.

POSITION OF INFANTS AT END OF YEAR

Living with mother in own home	..	2
Living with mother in Bed-sitting rooms		4
Living with mother with parents or relatives		19
Living with mother in lodgings	..	1
Living with mother married to putative father		5
Living with parents co-habiting	..	3
Mother responsible for, and has access to child living with foster parents	..	1
Living in Voluntary Children's Home		3
Adopted, or placed for adoption	..	16
In Care of Local Authority	..	2
Died (twins)	.. .. .	1 (Counted as 1 case).
Stillbirths	.. .. .	1
Abortions	.. .. .	2
Mother and child moved to another area		2
Not yet born at end of year	..	20
		—
	TOTAL	82
		—

Of the 82 mothers known to Miss Warwick 9 already had at least one previous illegitimate child.

Housing

Unfortunately the Council found it necessary during the year to slow down the tempo of Slum Clearance. Nevertheless as shown on Page 83, 233 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation. This figure compares with 281 houses for the preceding year, while the figure for 1959 was 197 and that for 1958 1,026.

As I pointed out last year Slum Clearance and Housing work in general, are, I believe, one of the most important parts of the work of a Local Authority. The statistics on Pages 82 to 84 give some idea of the amount of time of the Public Health Inspectorate that is involved and there is, of course, in addition an appreciable part of my time and also some of my deputy's.

The first Five Year Programme is virtually completed and a new Five Year Programme is being formulated. During the year the Council adopted a firmer attitude to owners in respect of repairs to houses forming part of a terrace or block which were not likely to be subject to clearance procedure within the next 5 years. As

might be expected, this approach has not been altogether popular with some property owners!

I greatly appreciate the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year.

The department could not continue to function without the loyal and conscientious co-operation of the staff and I am indeed most grateful to them.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS
MORTALITY TABLES
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
WATER SUPPLY, CREMATION, ETC.

STATISTICS

Population	...	...	119,650
Area	...	...	8,165 acres
Inhabited Houses	...	...	40,585 (2.9 persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	...	...	£1,845,715
Product of 1d. rate	...	...	£7,550

VITAL STATISTICS

(Set out in the order laid down in Ministry of Health Circular)

Live Births	...	...	1835
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	15.34 per 1000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	15.49 per 1000 population
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	7.74
Stillbirths	...	...	41
Stillbirth Rate	...	...	21.8 per 1000 live and stillbirths
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	1876
Infant Deaths	...	...	40
Infant Mortality Rate—			
Total	...	...	21.8 per 1000 live births
Legitimate only	...	...	20.08 per 1000 legitimate births
Illegitimate only	...	...	42.25 per 1000 illegitimate births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	17.44 per 1000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	11.44 per 1000 live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	33.05 per 1000 live and stillbirths
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	...	4
Maternal Mortality Rate	..	...	2.13 per 1000 live and stillbirths
Deaths	...	...	1503
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	12.6 per 1000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	11.9 per 1000 population
Tuberculosis Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	0.09 per 1000 population
Pulmonary	...	...	0.067 per 1000 population
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0.025 per 1000 population
Cancer Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	2.33 per 1000 population
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	0.63 per 1000 population
Other Sites	...	...	1.7 per 1000 population
Infectious Diseases Death Rate	...	...	0.13 per 1000 population
Marriage Rate	...	...	8.3 per 1000 population

GENERAL

Births

There were 1835 live births recorded, representing a crude birth rate of 15.34 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 16.39 for 1960. The City birth rate is lower than that for England and Wales—17.4 per 1,000 population.

In addition there were 41 still-births, representing a rate of 21.8 per 1,000 live and still-births. The rate for 1960 was 22.3.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ...	824	69	893	20	3	23
Female	869	73	942	17	1	18
Totals ...	1693	142	1835	37	4	41

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1503, equivalent to a crude rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 12.52 for 1960. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

Infantile Mortality

40 infants died before completing the first year of life, representing a rate of 21.8 per 1,000 live births. This was the same number as in 1960, when the rate was 20.7. The England and Wales rate for 1961 was 21.4.

Of the 40 infant deaths, 32 occurred before attaining the age of one month, making a neo-natal mortality rate of 17.44 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the England and Wales rate of 15.5.

Maternal Mortality

4 maternal deaths occurred during the year, making a maternal mortality rate of 2.13 per 1,000 live and still-births, as compared with the England and Wales rate of 0.33.

Tuberculosis

8 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, giving a death rate of 0.067 per 1,000 population. 3 deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.025 per 1,000 population. The rates for 1960 were 0.034 and 0.0 respectively, a total of 0.034 for all forms.

The provisional national rate for all forms of tuberculosis is 0.065 per 1,000 population.

Infectious Diseases

16 deaths were due to infectious diseases (4 Acute Primary Pneumonia, 8 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 3 Measles, 1 Infective Hepatitis), a rate of 0.13 per 1,000 population. 4 deaths occurred in 1960, representing a rate of 0.03, the figure for the previous year, 1959 was 20.

Marriages

992 marriages took place during the year, representing a marriage rate of 8.3 per 1,000 population, compared with 8.5 in 1960.

Accidents

The deaths from accidental causes were:— Motor vehicle accidents 13; all other accidents 22. 104 persons were seriously injured and 535 slightly injured on the roads. 834 persons were injured through accidents in the home, including 82 (5 adults, 77 children) as a result of scalds and 53 (10 adults, 43 children) from burns.

Nursing Homes

There are 3 Nursing Homes registered in the city, with a bed accommodation of 40. All the Homes were inspected during the year.

Cremation

During 1961 a total of 713 cremations were carried out; the figure for 1960 being 670.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk, which underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is in some places very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravels and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Mr. J. L. Short, Field Supervisor at the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston, has kindly forwarded to me the following weather statistics with the exception of the Relative Humidity which is recorded in the Health Department.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1957-61.

	Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Average Mean Temperature °F				Average Relative Humidity 1961
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Years 1956-1960		1961		
											Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
January	55.4	47.1	86.4	34.8	38.3	2.02	2.23	3.41	4.09	3.40	33.1	43.2	33.2	41.9	83.46
February	66.5	61.1	68.8	73.6	72.3	2.35	3.58	0.23	1.78	1.45	32.6	43.5	37.8	49.4	83.95
March	95.6	135.3	115.7	53.0	159.5	2.13	1.11	1.15	1.08	0.43	37.0	48.8	37.8	55.2	78.58
April	163.8	152.8	172.5	160.7	129.7	0.37	1.13	1.73	1.06	1.37	39.1	53.1	47.7	54.5	80.78
May	181.9	188.3	242.1	192.6	209.7	1.16	3.35	0.39	0.31	1.25	44.1	61.2	42.4	58.3	68.59
June	241.9	127.6	254.4	256.9	221.8	2.13	2.75	0.87	1.05	1.24	51.2	65.2	48.9	68.9	69.32
July	141.2	185.8	269.3	161.6	160.2	2.69	3.34	1.19	3.72	1.94	53.3	69.7	50.9	69.0	77.04
August	151.7	135.7	219.8	185.9	175.0	2.42	2.87	1.35	3.81	2.75	52.3	68.6	51.9	69.2	78.15
September	100.4	158.8	183.0	127.3	118.7	3.55	1.92	0.09	4.09	3.11	50.0	65.2	51.7	67.6	86.14
October	87.6	95.0	170.5	85.2	131.7	1.35	1.93	2.37	4.39	4.88	45.0	58.1	44.5	59.2	87.90
November	65.1	38.0	63.8	71.5	56.1	2.06	1.10	2.50	2.94	2.54	39.0	48.9	38.2	48.6	82.85
December	54.9	33.8	31.7	40.5	57.6	2.48	2.68	2.85	3.82	2.78	36.2	45.2	31.9	43.1	81.60
1406.0					1359.3	1878.0	1443.6	1530.6	24.71	27.99	18.13	32.14	27.14		

Water Supply

Details relating to the city's water supply have been kindly supplied by Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, and are shown on pages 100 to 102.

Sewerage

Details of the progress which has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City have been supplied by Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, and are shown on page 100.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is collected free from the business premises and a charge is made for anything additional to this.

Social Conditions

No City figures are obtainable locally for the number of unemployed or numbers engaged in various trades etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1961

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	...	1503	40	9	9	8	35	298	401	703
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilitic disease	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	42	—	—	—	—	3	14	12	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	75	—	—	—	—	3	35	25	12
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	29	—	—	—	—	1	13	6	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	122	—	1	—	1	2	33	37	48

Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—
Diabetes	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	197	—	—	1	—	—	1	28	46	121
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	260	—	—	—	—	—	2	73	93	92
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	16
Other heart disease	...	...	194	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	34	144
Other circulatory disease	...	...	50	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	14	27
Influenza	...	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	7
Pneumonia	...	...	85	2	—	3	—	—	1	4	20	55
Bronchitis	...	...	86	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	31	38
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	17	13	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	134	22	1	3	—	1	6	21	25	55
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	13	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	4	2
All other accidents	...	...	22	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	6	10
Suicide	...	...	18	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	5
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

RETURN OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1961

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE PERIODS—NET									
	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 3 weeks	3 and under 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	Total under One Year
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Measles	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1
Pneumonia	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 1
Congenital Malformations ...	1 1	3 —	1 1	2 —	7 2	1 —	— 2	— —	1 —	9 4
Premature Birth	6 10	1 —	— —	1 —	8 10	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 10
Gastro-enteritis	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1
Injury at Birth	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Atelectasis	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 1
Pharyngitis	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1
Rhesus Incompatibility ...	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Totals	10 11	5 1	1 1	3 —	19 13	1 1	— 4	— —	1 1	21 19

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate

There was a total of 1835 births—893 male and 942 female registered, which in the estimated population of 119,650 produced a crude birth rate of 15.34. Of these births 69 males and 73 females were illegitimate.

Still-birth Rate

There were 41 still-births, giving a still-birth rate of 21.8 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

32 babies died in the first month of life, 8 between the end of the first month and the end of the first year. This gave an infant mortality rate of 21.8 and a neo-natal mortality rate of 17.44 per 1,000 live births. Of the 32 babies dying in the first month, 21 died in their first week of life. This gave, with still-births, a peri-natal mortality rate of 33.05 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Of the 142 illegitimate live births only 6 died in the first year, giving an illegitimate infant mortality rate of 42.25 per 1,000 illegitimate live births compared with 20.08 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Maternal Mortality

There were 4 maternal deaths during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.13 per 1,000 live and still-births. These were attributed to the following causes:—

1. I(a) Coronary insufficiency. Hypertension with chronic nephritis, exacerbated by shock due to operation for Caesarean Section.
2. I(a) Cerebral Haemorrhage.
(b) Eclampsia.
3. I(a) Post Partum Haemorrhage.
(b) Retained placenta.
II Inversion of uterus.
4. I(a) Obstetric shock.
(b) Haemorrhage.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching and Preparation for Motherhood Classes

This type of ante-natal education continues to gain popularity.

Introductory talks on relaxation are given by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives every Tuesday evening at 4, Earlham Road, where relaxation sessions are held every Thursday afternoon.

At all the Ante-natal Clinics combined relaxation and mothercraft sessions are held weekly with Health Visitors in attendance in addition to Domiciliary Midwives.

Fathercraft

Once a month a fathers' class is held at 4, Earlham Road, at which an introductory talk is given by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. A second talk, followed by a discussion, is given a week later by a Medical Officer from the Health Department. During the year 87 fathers attended these classes.

Confinements

Of 779 sociological reports made to the Hospital Authorities, institutional confinement was recommended in 520 cases.

Of the Norwich mothers confined during the year, 55.7% were delivered at home (or someone else's home) and 44.3% in institutions, including institutions beyond the city boundary.

Blood Testing

A blood test session is held every Wednesday afternoon at 4, Earlham Road, where routine tests are made early in pregnancy and again at about the 34th week.

No Positive W.R. was recorded during the year.

Chest X-ray of Ante-natal Patients

The arrangement by which expectant mothers were referred for this purpose from the Ante-natal Clinic has been discontinued.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not maintain any institution for the accommodation of mothers and children. As occasion arises, the Health Committee considers for admission to Mother and Baby Homes cases of unmarried mothers, and where social circumstances warrant it accepts financial responsibility for the care and maintenance of the mother in a Mother and Baby Home. Financial responsibility was accepted for 2 mothers during the year.

The Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee's Shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, closed down on 1st January, 1960, but the work of the Moral Welfare Worker continued to increase.

In addition to 30 cases continuing from the previous year, 89 new cases were referred from many sources:—Doctors, Health Visitors, Almoners, Probation Officers and others.

Most of the work concerned unmarried parents and illegitimate children, but there were 11 married women expecting illegitimate children. Ages ranged from 14 to 39 years; 1 girl was 14 years and 4 girls were 15 years when referred for assistance.

16 expectant mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes.

71 babies were born during the year, of whom 36 remained with their mothers, 22 (including 6 carried forward) were placed for adoption through Registered Adoption Societies, 5 were admitted to residential nurseries, 3 were taken into the care of the Local Authority and 2 were in the care of private foster mothers at the end of the year. 3 babies did not survive.

Of 21 putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview, 13 made voluntary financial contributions towards the expense of confinement and child maintenance. Owing to lack of proof of paternity, in only 3 cases were mothers successful in obtaining Affiliation Orders, and in 3 cases private agreements were stamped.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

1168 Sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued, a decrease of 6 from the number issued in 1960.

Infant Welfare Centres

Mobile Clinic

Two additional areas, included in the Mobile Clinic programme during the previous year continued twice monthly.

Eaton Village—2nd and 4th Thursday mornings each month at Greenways, Church Lane, Eaton.

Drayton and Mile Cross Estates—2nd and 4th Wednesday mornings each month at Dowson Road.

A third session at Heartsease was introduced from October.

At the end of the year, the Mobile Clinic was being used as an Infant Welfare Centre 6 sessions each week plus the twice monthly sessions mentioned above. (In addition it is used each Thursday afternoon at Heartsease Estate as an Ante-natal Clinic).

Static Clinics

At the end of the year there were 10 Centres which were open on 14 sessions per week.

As the following figures show, there has been a slight decrease in the number of children attending and in the number of attendances, although the number of attendances by children under 1 year rose a little.

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:		
1961	1960	1959-56			Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5
1491	1253	1763	4507	43872	25326	8029	10517

1960	1959	1958-55	The figures for 1960 were:—				
1474	1254	2050	4778	44025	24661	8332	11032

			1960	1961
Average attendance per child ...	...	...	9.21	9.73
Average attendance per session (all clinics)			42.65	42.80

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 10 Infant Welfare Centres, the Mobile Clinic and Churchman House. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1960 and 1961.

	Free	1960 Paid	Total	Free	1961 Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Tins: equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk.)	2,054	30,500	32,554	1,940	26,223	28,163

In addition, in 1961, 875 tins were sold at the full cost of 4s., and in 1960, 376 tins.

	Free	1960 Paid	Total	Free	1961 Paid	Total
Orange Juice (bottles) ...	353	55,414	55,767	1,296	21,478	22,774
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ...	6,652	—	6,652	3,745	916	4,661
Vitamin Tablets (packets) ...	6,262	—	6,262	2,862	1,699	4,561

Dental Treatment

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care.*

The figures for 1960 are given in brackets.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	32 (43)	32 (43)	30 (39)	17 (24)
Children under five ...	74 (103)	70 (95)	70 (95)	— (—)

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided.*

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	10 (9)	45 (66)	— (—)	— (—)	109 (162)	14 (24)	13 (17)	10 (18)	1 (2)
Children under five	— (—)	78 (81)	16 (28)	— (—)	107 (174)	67 (106)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Attendances of expectant mothers have continued to decrease, and there has been a corresponding decline in all forms of treatment.

Now that dentures are supplied free under the National Health Service to expectant and nursing mothers, it would appear that most of these patients attend their own private dentists, as treatment of the mother is only available at the Dental Clinic until the child is a year old.

Care of Premature Infants

Every encouragement is given, weight and vitality permitting for premature infants to be nursed at home by the domiciliary midwifery staff, and three sets of equipment are kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic, 4 Earlham Road. The equipment is also used for the transfer of premature infants to hospital when the need arises, and the midwife accompanies the infant in the ambulance.

The services of a Regional Hospital Board Consultant Paediatrician are available to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service at the request of the General Practitioner Obstetrician.

STATISTICS

IN NORWICH TO NORWICH RESIDENTS			
	Live	Stillborn	Live
Total births notified	2,580	72	1,820
Premature } Domiciliary	48	9	48
(5 lb. 8 oz. } Institutional	186	28	99
or less) }	—	—	—
Totals	234	37	147

SURVIVAL

BIRTH WEIGHT

3 lb. 4 oz. or less

Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.

Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.

Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.

LIVE BORN									
STILL BORN	DIED WITHIN				SURVIVED		28 DAYS		
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days		% Survived		% Total Live Prematures
13	11	—	1	—	1	7	35.0%		4.8%
5	4	—	—	—	—	16	80.0%		19.1%
3	—	—	—	—	—	26	100%		17.7%
4	—	—	—	—	3	78	96.3%		53.0%
25	15	—	1	—	4	127	86.4%		86.4%

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided by the authority.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the end of the year, 4 persons were registered for a total of 50 children. The premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer.

Consultant Clinics

Arrangements continued as in previous years.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

(Section 23)

Midwives

Supervision under Central Midwives Board's rules was carried out as in previous years.

There were 24 midwives practising in institutions in the City at the end of the year, of whom 10 were at the West Norwich Hospital and 14 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

It was necessary throughout the year, owing to staff shortage, to employ 2 part-time midwives to assist at clinics and to visit patients at home for ante-natal care and during the puerperium.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt gas/air apparatus. 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 10 pupils completed their training and all of them passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

A. CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

	DOCTOR BOOKED		DOCTOR NOT BOOKED		Mothers breast feeding at * 14th day	ANALGESIA		
						GAS/AIR		PETHIDINE
	Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present		During delivery		During delivery
						Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. not present
1961	570	453	—	3	527	516	367	436
1960	564	441	—	18	548	530	396	406
1959	469	435	3	65	596	443	420	333
1958	431	417	7	97	529	386	430	296
1957	401	433	8	116	617	352	438	280
1956	401	383	13	170	647	408	346	319
1955	372	312	19	196	613	338	383	239
1954	385	277	16	248	617	353	368	252
1953	413	247	10	270	713	347	393	262

HOME VISITS BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

		NURSING VISITS DURING THE PUERPERIUM					
Ante-Natal Care	To mothers delivered at home	To Mothers Delivered in Institutions and discharged before the 14th day from :— *					
		Norfolk & Norwich Hospital		West Norwich Hospital		Drayton Hall	
		Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
1961	9672	16809	1137	161	368	170	285
1960	10177	14316	1568	244	859	215	691
1959	10951	17321	1093	252	955	233	820
1958	10947	17235	903	269	955	230	842
1957	10894	17340	822	225	730	268	888
1956	10075	17075	414	235	455	300	605
1955	11857	16987	359	225	490	271	555
1954	12012	17881	252	275	857	258	842
1953	11012	18104	244	296	819	267	647
						9	9

Others

- 1 mother was attended only by her doctor, no midwife booked.
- 1 mother was attended by her doctor and a private midwife.
- 1 mother was unattended (concealed birth—illegitimate).

(B) Institutional

National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

This hospital has a maternity block, which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 887 mothers, of whom 307 normally reside in the city, were confined during the year. There were 43 still-births and 28 babies died within 10 days of birth. There were 4 maternal deaths, 3 City and 1 County.

Ante-natal clinics are also held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the hospital states that 1615 women made 3195 attendances at these clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons. In addition, 40 mothers each made one post-natal attendance.

(b) West Norwich Hospital

691 mothers, of whom 264 normally reside in the city, were confined in this hospital. There were 12 still-births, 12 babies died within 10 days of birth.

(c) Drayton Hall (General Practitioners Maternity Home)

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 238 mothers who normally reside in the city were admitted for their confinements.

(C) Consultant Facilities

The Regional Hospital Board provides a panel of three Specialists whose services are available in difficult maternity cases when required by the General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) Norwich Mothers' Clinic

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to the voluntary clinic which moved from Ber Street to 18 Kingsley Road, and is affiliated to the Family Planning Association.

(E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The arrangements for protection against fire are also inspected. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 3 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity.)

Still-births

There were 41 still-births allocated by the Registrar General to Norwich residents in 1961, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and still-births of 21.86 as compared with 22.80 in 1960. 41 still-births to Norwich residents occurred in the city during the year.

These are sub-divided as under:—

Legitimate 37, Illegitimate 4, Males 23, Females 18.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Toxæmia, 6; Ante partum hæmorrhage, 4; Diabetes mellitus, 1; Infective hepatitis, 1; total, 12.

Fætal abnormalities—Mongolism, 1; Congenital heart disease, 1; Anencephalus, 3; Multiple abnormalities, 3; Atelectasis and tentorial tear, 1; total, 9.

Other conditions—Prematurity, 9; Post maturity, 1; Rhesus incompatibility, 1; Cord compression, 4; Premature separation of placenta, 1; Footling presentation, 1; Intra-uterine death, cause unknown; 3 total, 20.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

There has been no change in the authorised establishment. Visits were made as under by the Health Visitors during the year:—

	1960	1961
Total number of visits to dwellings ...	15,222	16,126
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	332	359
Visits to children under 1 year—		
First visits ...	1,925	1,887
Total visits ...	8,165	8,720
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years...	10,029	9,775

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

The establishment as before remains at 1 Superintendent and 20 whole-time District Nurses.

At the end of the year the Staff consisted of 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Assistant Superintendent, 12 whole-time and 4 part-time District Nurses. 3 part-time Bathing Attendants were also employed.

The types of cases attended were as follows:—

				Average No. of Cases and Visits 1953-1960			
				Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical	...	...	1,249	41,041	1,258	42,782
Surgical	...	...	202	8,176	278	9,794
Infectious Diseases		...	38	234	47	488	
Tuberculosis		...	25	1,106	35	1,342	
Maternal Complications			50	295	59	497	
Others	...	...	156	662	162	1,098
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				1,720	51,514	1,839	56,001

During the year arrangements were made for telephone calls, requesting the services of District Nurses, to be received during certain periods of the day by the general office and the fire service, thus enabling professional personnel to be employed on duties in accordance with their appointments.

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service established by the Health Committee in July 1960 to provide treatment for the three priority classes laid down by the Minister—the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers continued to prove extremely popular and was further expanded to meet the demand.

The services of a fourth part-time chiropodist were obtained in November and two further peripheral clinics were opened, St. Bartholomew's Church Hall, Nelson Street, and the M.A.G.N.A. Club, Romany Road. At the end of the year an average of fifteen sessions per week were being provided as against eleven at the end of 1960. In addition an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sessions per week were allocated to the treatment of the residents in the Council's Homes for the Aged and Infirm. 882 patients were "on the books" at the end of the year compared with 731 at the end of 1960.

Sessions		NEW PATIENTS		TREATMENTS		OAP.	Total Treatments	Average per session
		New	Ex. hosp.	E.M.	Phys. Hand'c			
CENTRAL ...	347	236	4	—	14	3135	3149	9.1
CATTON ...	51	18	1	—	26	4411	437	8.6
EARLHAM ...	25	12	—	2	7	239	248	9.9
THORPE ...	52	25	—	—	—	482	482	9.3
LAKENHAM	54	32	—	—	21	488	509	9.4
NELSON ...	5	3	—	—	—	43	43	8.6
ROMANY ...	4	2	—	—	—	32	32	8.0
	538	328	5	2	68	4830	4900	9.1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination Against Smallpox.

Records of 1061 children under one year having been protected were received during 1961. This is 52.37% of the group.

The percentage for preceding years are given below:—

Year	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
% infants vaccinated	48.5	51.5	56.25	39.1	30.8	32.4	26.0	23.3	24.3

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 4570 children were immunised against Diphtheria, and 4450 children received booster doses. 1104 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 527. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

Children born in:—

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	555	862	112	77	90	1,787	1,087	4,570
Number of children who received booster (i.e. reinforcing) injections	—	89	121	56	80	2,492	1,612	4,450

At the end of the year 5878 children, or approximately 66.8% of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected.

The figure for 1960 was 60.5%.

Whooping Cough Inoculation.

During the year 1843 children, 1641 of whom were under 5 years of age were immunised. The majority of these of course were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis.

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years was continued and extended during the year to include a fourth injection to all children over 5 and under 12 years.

The following table shows the number of injections given during 1961 both by family doctors and the department.

Class	1st injection given	2nd injection given	3rd injection given	4th injection given	Number waiting 31.12.61
					No injections given
Children					
born 1961-1943	2,923	2,938	1,794	7,008	2,241
Young persons					
born 1942-1933	1,238	1,311	725	—	67
Persons					
born 1932-1922	3,439	4,078	3,034	—	19
Others	... 30	30	44	—	—
	<hr/> 7,630 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,357 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,597 <hr/>	<hr/> 7,008 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,327 <hr/>

In addition 257 doses were made available to hospital staff and their families.

On the 31st December, 1961, the percentage uptake for children born in 1961-1943 inclusive was 84.6, for persons born 1942-1933, 59.3, and for persons born 1932-1922, 34.6.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 3361 persons completed primary immunisation and 77 booster doses were given.

		Age Group			Total
		Under 1	1—5	5—15	
Primary	...	3	161	1761	3361
Booster	...	—	4	31	77

1521 of the primary immunisations and 72 booster doses were given by family doctors.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

A yellow fever vaccination service for travellers was commenced on 1st July 1960. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea. The cost of the vaccine is 10/8½d. per vaccination.

354 vaccinations were done during 1961.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The Staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 21 Male and 1 Female Driver/Attendants, and 1 Motor Mechanic.

Vehicles: 5 Ambulances, 6 Sitting Case vehicles. We continue to use with great benefit short wave radio.

The cases dealt with during the year were as follows:—

(i) *Classification.*

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Accident and sudden illnesses ...	1406	1120	321	582	1727	1702
Maternity Cases ...	27	182	444	287	471	469
Mental Health Cases ...	82	51	67	92	149	143
Other Cases ...	6868	5722	23463	26301	30331	32023
Corpses (to Mortuaries) ...	76	82	—	—	76	82
	<u>8459</u>	<u>7157</u>	<u>24295</u>	<u>27262</u>	<u>32754</u>	<u>34419</u>

(ii) *No. of Cases Conveyed.*

				By City Ambulance Service	
				1961	1960
Ambulance ...	...	...	...	7611	5842
Car ...	...	...	...	21000	24137
				<u>28611</u>	<u>29979</u>

By Norfolk County Council at their option (These cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council).

1961	1960
4143	4440

(iii) *No. of Journeys Made.*

				Journeys		Mileage	
				1961	1960	1961	1960
Ambulance	...	...	...	4837	4920	82802	79907
Car	...	...	...	4017	4603	58923	62745
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				8854	9523	141725	142652
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above:

				1961	1960
Ambulance	...	...	...	1427	1442
Car	...	...	...	300	260
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				1727	1702
				<hr/>	<hr/>

	1959	1960	1961
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	3.8	3.1	4.0

In addition:—

- (a) 279 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service in emergency. 126 such cases were so conveyed in 1960.
- (b) The defectives were conveyed to and from the Junior Training Centre daily. 1678 journeys were carried out in 1961 and 1664 journeys in 1960.
- (c) Sitting case cars were used for the conveyance of the gas/air apparatus on 10 occasions in 1961 and 11 occasions in 1960.
- (d) The Ambulance Service continues to make use of rail transport whenever practicable and the following table indicates the number of cases conveyed during the past five years. For comparison, the number of long distance road journeys is also given:—

		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
RAIL No. cases	...	133	138	123	210	201
Distance (Miles)	...	12,701	14,964	12,084	21,852	18,290
ROAD No. cases	...	48	48	50	42	64
Distance (Miles)	...	4,395	4,737	4,648	4,236	4,770

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 68 to 73 .

Problem Families

There were 17 families on the list at the end of the year. 1 was added during the year. Altogether 110 families have been dealt with by the Sub-Committee since the scheme began in 1942.

The Home Advisers made 1936 visits.

Domiciliary Nursing

Cases discharged from hospitals who need home nursing are referred by the Hospital Authorities to the District Nursing Service.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 738 articles were loaned to 515 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1960.

HEALTH EDUCATION

As for some years previously Health Education continued to be stressed. Several exhibitions were staged and a number of campaigns were organised and details of these are given later. Apart from these, however, the ordinary run of the mill Health Education (told to groups and individuals in church and in their homes) was well to the fore. In addition certain subjects were for periods featured in the clinics.

Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity

The Norwich Council took advantage of the Ministry of Health's offer of free press publicity drawing attention to the need for primary immunisation and also for booster doses. The campaign was held from the 6th to the 18th March and circular letters asking for co-operation, together with posters, were sent to all Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons, and Ministers of Religion in Norwich. In addition, posters and pamphlets were supplied to various shops and letters were sent to all parents of children in Infant and Junior Schools advising them to take the opportunity of having their children protected. Local Cinemas showed appropriate film slides and Television publicity was also given.

The results of this campaign were most gratifying and approximately 75% of the parents of children between the ages of 5 years and 11 years consented to have their children protected against diphtheria. This was combined with protection against tetanus when the child was not so protected as indeed was the case in the huge majority of children.

Exhibitions

“Help the Handicapped”

This exhibition, which was held at the Stuart and Suckling Halls on the 3rd and 4th October formed the contribution of Norwich to the National “Help the Handicapped” Week. The Norwich Council and the Norfolk County Council together with various Ministerial Departments and nearly a dozen Voluntary Organisations combined in presenting the exhibition which was officially opened by Mrs. Macleod, wife of the then Colonial Secretary, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor.

The Health Department, who shared a stand with the Welfare Department, devoted their section in the main to the services provided by the Health Committee for the Mentally Handicapped. Articles produced at both the Adult and Junior Training Centres were displayed also component assembly work which is carried out for local firms. Photographs of both Centres at work were on view.

The exhibition was purely educational and brought the public into direct communication with the respective organisations participating. There was also a pooling of ideas and interchange of views amongst the organisers.

“National Fire Prevention Week”

As part of the City's contribution to the National Fire Prevention Week we co-operated with the Chief Fire Officer in an Exhibition held in the Blackfriars' Hall from the 30th October to the 4th November. Posters and leaflets dealing with Fire Prevention from the aspect of the danger to children were supplied. In addition a stand on atmospheric pollution was set-up. Posters etc. were displayed at the Infant Welfare Centres and at Churchman House.

“Looking at Britain Today”

Posters and literature on Home Safety were supplied to the local branch of the Woolwich Equitable Building Society for display purposes in accordance with the arrangements made between the Ministry of Health and the Society.

The Royal Society of Health

On the 5th October under the auspices of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health, a sessional meeting was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, the Chairman being Sir Allen Daley,

an Executive Vice-President of the Society. Representatives of several local authorities were present to whom an official welcome was extended by the Lord Mayor of Norwich, R. Q. Gurney, Esq. Papers were read by Dr. J. V. Morris, Consultant Psychiatrist and Physician Superintendent, Little Plumstead Hospital, on "Changes in Practice concerning Mental Subnormality", and by Dr. J. W. Beattie, Consultant Physician in Geriatrics, United Norwich Hospitals, on "The Promotion of Full Health in the Elderly". An interesting discussion followed.

The Lord Mayor kindly afforded hospitality and in the afternoon a series of visits, with guides and transport being provided, was arranged. One party went to the Adult Training Centre where tea was provided by the Health Committee, another party visited the Alderman Clarke House for Elderly Persons and Bishop Herbert House, the Authority's Handicapped Persons' Hostel, where tea was provided by the Welfare Committee. A further party by kind invitation of the firm visited the Carrow Works of Messrs. J. & J. Colman Ltd., and were entertained to tea by invitation of the Directors.

Mothercraft

During the year Midwives and Health Visitors continued to co-operate in giving classes for Relaxation and Mothercraft at some of the Ante-natal Clinics. These seem to be meeting a very real need.

In the Spring-term, a series of Mothercraft talks given by a Health Visitor, was introduced into the syllabus of one of the Senior Girls' Schools. This was extended during the year to five of the Secondary Modern Girls' Schools and seems to be a very popular subject with girls who are about to leave school.

In the Autumn term, with the kind co-operation of the Principal and her staff, the Health Visitors attended Keswick Training College for weekly lectures on the Principles of Teaching.

Accidents in the Home

On 8 occasions Health Visitors called at the homes of young children who had been involved in accidents in the home.

Girl aged 2 years: Wound on forehead. Mother was lifting dish from pantry shelf, when another dish fell on child's forehead.

Boy aged 4 years: Suspected turpentine poisoning. Whilst neighbour was painting, child tipped up tin containing paint brushes and turpentine to drink, but did not swallow any of the liquid. Kept in hospital for observation.

Boy aged 5 years: Concussion and sprained right thumb. Child ran into road and was knocked down by motor scooter.

Girl aged 3 years: Injury to right shoulder. Girl was standing on chair when she suddenly stepped off and fell awkwardly.

Girl aged 2 years: 10 months: Swallowed non-poisonous liquid. Whilst playing with friend found and drank some of the contents of an old bottle of eye drops.

Girl aged 3½ years: Cut mouth. Tripped and fell on coal hod resulting in 4 stitches having to be inserted in corner of mouth.

Boy aged 14 years: Laceration of left forearm. As front door of home was locked boy knocked on window to attract his mother's attention. He knocked so hard that his fist went through the glass.

Girl aged 2½ years and Boy aged 18 months: Swallowed iron tablets. Whilst mother was preparing breakfast children ate some tablets. When one of the children became ill mother then noticed the pill box on the floor and thought it fell off a high shelf.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The number of domestic helps (equivalent to 86 full-time) continued as in 1960. An Organiser and Assistant Organiser visit the households and allocate service as required and so far as it is available.

Cases served:

		1961	1960	1950	% Total Cases		
					1961	1960	1950
Maternity	...	148	183	196	13.3 %	17.2 %	40.3 %
Tuberculosis	...	10	9	9	0.9 %	0.9 %	1.9 %
Aged (including Chronic Sick)	...	854	763	281	76.6 %	71.6 %	57.8 %
Ordinary Sickness	...	21	45		1.9 %	4.2 %	
Blind Persons	...	40	30		3.6 %	2.8 %	
Families (where there was danger of a temporary break-up)		42	35		3.7 %	3.3 %	
		<u>1115</u>	<u>1065</u>	<u>486</u>			

Care of the Aged.

Age Group		Couples	Living Alone		House shared with younger relatives, etc.		
			Men	Women	Couples	Men	Women
60-65	...	1	—	12	—	—	5
65-70	...	12	7	34	1	3	1
70-75	...	28	26	91	—	6	15
75-80	...	37	33	142	2	4	20
Over 80	...	40	42	206	1	7	32
		<u>118</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>73</u>

Night Sitters.

Some of the domestic helps act as night-sitters.

The service was provided on 23 nights in 7 households.

The number of domestic helps employed on the 31st December, 1961 was 6 full-time and 116 part-time, equivalent to 86 full-time staff.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

1. Staff

A Trainee Mental Welfare Officer has been appointed during the year.

2. Admissions to Hospitals

Mental Illness.

The Mental Welfare Officers have dealt with the following admissions to hospital under the Mental Health Act 1959.

Admissions to mental hospitals.

(a) Compulsory admission by Mental Welfare Officers.

			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital ...	...	...	60	73	133
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	6	9	15
Others ...	...	...	—	2	2
Total ...			66	84	150

(b) Informal admissions in which Mental Welfare Officers involved

Hellesdon Hospital ...	...	...	59	98	157
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	—	2	2
Others ...	...	...	—	2	2
Total ...			59	102	161

The cases dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers during the year fall into the following age groups:—

24 and under	23—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—69	70—74	75 and over
31	45	60	43	48	23	27	34

Total 311 (this does *not* include admissions to The Vale Hospital).

(c) Informal admissions where Mental Welfare Officers not involved.

		Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	... ..	78	133	211
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total ...	78	133	211
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Grand Total ...	203	319	522
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Males 38.9% Females 61.1%.

71.3% of all the admissions were informal admissions.

In addition, 42 other cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers for admission to hospital but alternative arrangements were made so that admission was not necessary.

188 male and 260 female patients from Norwich took their discharge and 17 male and 63 female patients from the city died in mental hospitals.

The Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe, caters for old people suffering from mental changes due to their age. 46 patients were admitted here on a permanent basis, of which 1 improved and was transferred to Part III accommodation and 1 was transferred to the West Norwich Hospital.

In addition 24 were admitted under the "six weeks scheme" which came into operation in 1958 and of these only 6 continued as "six weeks" patients.

(b) *Mental Subnormality.*

8 subnormal adults, 1 male and 7 female, were admitted to hospital for the mentally subnormal and 1 subnormal boy was also admitted. In addition 1 subnormal male was admitted compulsorily and 3 subnormal males were admitted under Court Orders.

None of these were on the waiting list and, in fact, during the year no patient from the waiting list was admitted.

Waiting List. At 31st December 1961 there were 16 males and 8 females on the waiting list. 2 males have been waiting for 7-8 years.

241 Norwich patients were in hospitals for the subnormal at the year end. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital and ancillary Hospitals...	113	93	206
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester ...	12	3	15
Rampton State Hospital ...	3	—	3
Risebridge Home, Haverill ...	3	3	6
Riversfield Hospital, St. Neots ...	—	2	2
Hellesdon Hospital ...	1	3	4
St. Andrew's Hospital ...	—	1	1
Brockhall ...	1	—	1
Hortham Colony, Bristol ...	—	1	1
Bryhyphyd Hospital, Fordam, Welshpool ...	1	—	1
Farmfield Hospital ...	1	—	1
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 241

(c) *The National Health Service Act, 1946.*

The Authority continued to provide temporary care for mentally subnormal children to enable parents to have a break. 10 such children were sent to Private Homes at Corporation expense.

3. Community Care

(a) *Mental Illness.*

An increasing amount of care and after-care of mental patients has been under-taken by the local health authority. The majority of requests for after-care visits come via Medical Superintendents of the local mental hospitals, some also from general practitioners and relatives. In 1961, 1681 visits were made and social histories of 392 cases were submitted to the Superintendents of mental hospitals. Co-ordination between various voluntary bodies, Government Departments and ourselves has, on many occasions, meant that the readmission of a patient to hospital was avoided.

The Psychiatric Social Clubs met weekly as before.

(b) *Mental Subnormality.*

Details of the cases reported to 31st December, 1961, are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(i) Cases referred by Education Authority Sect. 11 Mental Health Act, 1959.			
(i) Unsuitable for Education at School ...	4	4	8
(ii) On leaving School ...	7	4	11
(ii) Other sources ...	4	9	13
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 32

The foregoing cases were dealt with as under:—

		Male	Female	Total
Provided with community care	...	9	11	20
Admitted to Hospital	...	1	—	1
Pending decision	...	5	6	11
		—	—	—
		15	17	32
		—	—	—

At the end of the year there were 249 mentally subnormal persons on our register.

The Junior Training Centre

There were no changes in the arrangements at the Centre during the year. The Nursery Class continues to be held as before.

The Adult Training Centre

At the end of the year there were 19 City boys and 16 County boys attending. Woodwork activities include firewood chopping and the production of seed boxes and plant trays. There has been a marked increase in the variety and amount of assembly work under contract for local firms and more complicated assembly work is now undertaken, particularly with electrical insulation equipment. Concrete blocks are also made when the demand warrants it but this is seasonal.

As an experiment the Centre took on a completely different type of work for a short period for a local printing firm. This entailed the sorting of addressed labels into geographical areas. Four of the more intelligent boys undertook this and their proficiency and speed was quite surprising.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

(a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 437 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 357.92 compared with (370.66 in 1960). Admissions were 10,731 (10,815), discharges 10,182 (10,381) and deaths 514 (478).

(b) *Jenny Lind Hospital for Children* works in close co-operation with (a) above and has 76 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 56.23 compared with (56.17 in 1960). Admissions 3,117 (3,208), Discharges 3,048 (3,173) and Deaths 67 (37).

(c) *West Norwich Hospital*. This hospital has 350 beds, of which 168 are for acute cases and 114 for geriatric cases. The Regional Burns and Plastic Unit is located there. Also allocated are 24 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis, and 56 cubicles for infectious diseases (16 beds in reserve). The average daily bed occupancy was 266.34 compared with (275.13 in 1960), admissions 5,879 (5,541), discharges 5,259 (4,957) and deaths 626 (597).

(d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily bed occupancy was 10.56 compared with (11.47 for 1960). Admissions 413 (443), discharges 415 (441) and deaths Nil (0).

(e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse*. This hospital has 103 beds for Chronic Sick. The average daily bed occupancy was 89.95 compared with (97.92 in 1960). Admissions 111 (181), discharges 17 (39) and deaths 96 (144).

(f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 341 beds for males and 494 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 713; 275 males, 438 females. The Statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street, is 122 beds and 113 were occupied; all by females.

The figures given in brackets relate to 1960.

(g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives*.
to 53.

See pages 50

III.—WELFARE OF
BLIND PERSONS AND
CHILDREN ACT 1948

BLIND PERSONS

The Welfare of Blind Persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has sent to me the following information:—

31 persons were registered as blind and 19 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 23 blind persons and 10 partially sighted persons, and the age groups are as follows:—

	21-49	50-64	65 and over	Total
Registered Blind	... —	2	21	23
Partially Sighted	... —	2	8	10

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially-sighted persons for whom no treatment is recommended are suffering is described on page 57.

The treatment recommended and the follow-up action taken in respect of the remaining 8 blind persons and 9 partially-sighted persons is more particularly described below.

Registered Blind

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up action, etc.
Cataract	82	Surgical	Operation performed (successful)
	81	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
	74	Surgical	On waiting list for operation (deceased)
	74	Surgical	Surgical treatment refused
	71	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
Phthisis Bulbi and Myopia			
	66	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
Glaucoma	83	Hospital Supervision	
	81	Hospital Supervision	

Partially Sighted

Cataract	78	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
	77	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
	74	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
Cataract and Others	82	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
	80	Hospital Supervision	
Others	76	Hospital Supervision	
	73	Surgical	On waiting list for operation
	41	Hospital Supervision	
	7	Hospital Supervision	

Blind and Partially Sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section “F” of B.D.8.

		Registered Blind	Partially Sighted
Cataract	...	87, 70 (deceased), 77, 90 (deceased), 80 (deceased), 79	82, 87, 86
Glaucoma	...	83, 81, 86, 84	85, 54
Cataract and Others		85	94
Others	...	64, 94, 84, 87, 82, 83, 68, 86, 57, 74, 79, 80.	68, 69, 76 (deceased)
Partially-sighted through Cerebro-Vascular Accident			61

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section "F" of B.D. 8 recommends : —

	Cataract	Glaucoma	Cataract & Others	Others	Blind	Partially Sighted
1. (a) <i>No Treatment</i>						
Registered Blind ...	6	4	1	12	23	—
Registered Partially Sighted	3	2	1	4	—	10
(b) <i>Treatment</i>						
Registered Blind ...	5	2	—	1	8	—
Registered Partially Sighted	3	—	2	4	—	9
2. Number of cases listed above which on follow-up action have received treatment:—						
Registered Blind ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Registered Partially Sighted	—	—	—	—	—	—

No case of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page 63) and no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants came to my notice.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the instructions of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

2994 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	4	9	15	16	66	12	6	1	1	1	—	—	131
Whooping Cough ...	—	2	6	1	5	5	12	6	31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	69
Measles ...	3	7	22	59	248	294	311	337	1023	41	7	2	4	2	1	—	2361
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	13	2	—	—	37
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	9
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	6	1	8	3	15	12	57
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	11
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	16	31	10	6	6	4	3	1	80
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	1	3	2	4	5	3	11	12	5	4	7	11	10	7	86
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	—	8	6	5	6	24	15	5	2	8	5	7	1	93
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis (P.I.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	2	6	6	5	3	1	3	3	—	38
Verminous conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	5

ANALYSIS BY AGE GROUPS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total 1961	Total 1941	Total 1931
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	21	40
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	7	—
Measles ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	16	47	72

TABLE III

Disease				Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	131	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	69	4
Measles	...	...	...	2361	18
Acute Encephalitis (Post infectious)	...	...	...	2	2
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic)	...	...	...	1	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	57	12
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	11	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	9	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	37	12 (a)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	14	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	93	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	86	8
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	80	1
Scabies	...	...	...	38	—
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	5	—

(a) 9 Confined in hospital.

Scarlet Fever

131 cases, compared with 108 in 1960 were notified. 2 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

Diphtheria

No case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

69 notifications were received compared with 313 in 1960. 4 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

Measles

2361 cases were notified during the year. 18 cases were admitted to hospital. 3 deaths occurred.

Poliomyelitis (*paralytic*)

1 case was notified during the year and was admitted to hospital.

Pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications increased from 50 in 1960 to 57 and those of acute influenzal pneumonia increased from 3 to 11. There were 4 deaths from acute primary pneumonia and 8 from acute influenzal pneumonia.

Erysipelas

9 cases were notified compared with 10 in 1960, 2 were admitted to hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia

	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Uterine infections due to:—		
Hæmolytic Streptococci	... 2	—
Cl. Welchii ...	... —	1
Coliforms ...	... —	1
Urinary tract infections ...	... —	1
Upper respiratory infections	... 4	4
Breast infections ...	... 9	1
Retained membranes ...	... 2	—
Unknown causes ...	... 11	1
	—	
	28	9
	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notifications	... ..	14
Domiciliary Confinements	... ..	13
Institutional Confinements	... ..	1

In all cases the vision was unimpaired.

Dysentery

No outbreak occurred but 93 notifications of sporadic cases were received during the year.

Food Poisoning

20 family outbreaks were reported during the year caused by:—

Agent	No. of outbreaks	No. of cases notified and otherwise ascertained
S. anatum	1	4
S. typhimurium	14	31
S. thompson	1	1
S. brandenburg	1	2
S. enteritidis	1	2
S. dublin	1	3
Not identified	1	3
	—	—
	20	46
	—	—

In the outbreak caused by S. brandenburg other associated cases occurred in areas outside the City boundary. Investigation showed that salt beef had probably been contaminated by carriers in a butcher's shop.

56 single cases were notified and otherwise ascertained caused by:—

Agent			No. of Cases
S. typhimurium	...	...	36
S. anatum	...	...	2
S. thompson	...	...	1
S. manhatton	...	...	1
S. brandenburg	...	...	2
S. newport	...	...	1
S. kotte	...	...	1
S. virchow	...	...	1
Not identified	...	...	11
			—
			56
			—

Acute Encephalitis (*Post infectious*)

2 cases were notified and admitted to hospital.

Infective Hepatitis

Under the Jaundice Regulations 1943 Infective Hepatitis is notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region.

The annual notifications for Norwich since the Regulations came into force have been as follows:—

1944	...	206	1953	...	20
1945	...	36	1954	...	34
1946	...	30	1955	...	24
1947	...	25	1956	...	13
1948	...	131	1957	...	28
1949	...	184	1958	...	274
1950	...	101	1959	...	46
1951	...	34	1960	...	34
1952	...	19	1961	...	80

Scabies and Verminous conditions

38 cases of Scabies were notified by general practitioners compared with 14 in 1960.

Some of these patients were treated by the general practitioners the remainder at the Health Department.

5 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from general practitioners, who treated the cases.

VENEREAL DISEASE

There has been no change in the times of the out-patient facilities which are provided at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 8 new cases of syphilis, 70 of gonorrhoea and 163 of other conditions attended.

Dr. H. L. Rogerson, the Consultant Venereologist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has kindly sent me the following:—

“There was not such a great change in the incidence of venereal disease as the propaganda in the National Press and broadcasting might lead one to believe.

“There was a decrease in early infectious Syphilis, and also in its late forms. There was a 25% increase in Gonorrhoea in both sexes. Towards the end of the year drug resistance was encountered in some cases. There were a few cases of babies eyes being affected at birth with Gonorrhoea, and should these infections in future show resistance to the drugs used in the treatment, I foresee a situation where damage to sight could occur. This disease, known as Gonococcal conjunctivitis has been much more common in recent years, and most, if not all, of these cases could be prevented by the instillation at birth of drops of a silver salt such as Protargol or Argyrol, which used to be standard practice before the war. I certainly recommend that consideration be given to this prophylaxis in view of drug resistance.

It is still recommended that all pregnant women, who have been treated for acquired Syphilis, in the past, should have a course of treatment during subsequent pregnancies.”

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	674
Hand Swabs...	...	...	1
Ear Swabs	...	...	16
Vaginal Swabs etc.	...	...	2
Sputum	...	...	3
Fæces and Urine	...	...	1596
Water	...	...	301
Milk	...	...	316
Ice Cream	...	...	145
Other Foods	...	...	123
Blood for Widal Tests	...	...	32
Blood for serological diagnosis of influenza			2
Swabs from food preparation utensils			14

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality During 1961

Age-Periods		Notifications						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	...	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	...	3	2	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	...	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—55	...	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—
65 and over	...	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	—	5	—	3	3
TOTALS	...	23	14	37	3	3	6	6	2	8	—	3	3

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows:—

MALES

Boot operative	...	...	1
Bricklayer	...	...	1
Carpenter	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	3
Clothiers' Shop Manager	...	...	1
French polisher	...	...	1
General labourer	...	...	1
H.M. Forces	...	...	3
Hotelier	...	...	1
Motor Mechanic	...	...	1
No occupation (Disabled)	...	...	1
Plumber	...	...	1
Railway Signals Inspector	...	...	1
Retired	...	...	4
Waiter	...	...	1
Works Manager	...	...	1
			23

FEMALES

Boot operative	...	...	3
Clerk	...	...	1
Clothing factory worker	...	...	1
Factory cleaner	...	...	1
Grocer's assistant	...	...	1
Housewife	...	...	6
Leather worker	...	...	1
			14

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES				FEMALES			
Clerk ...	...	...	1	Housewife ...	...	...	2
Retired ...	...	...	1	Typist ...	...	...	1
*Organ Maker's driller	...	...	1				
			3				3

*The diagnosis was not confirmed.

In addition to the 43 new notifications, 16 further cases (14 Respiratory) came to my notice in 1961 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus in all, 59 cases of Tuberculosis, 51 of Lung and 8 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 11 of the 16 cases were transfers to the city from other areas, 3 were obtained from the death returns, 1 was restored to the register, and 1 post-humous notification was received. Age and sex distribution of the further 16 cases was as follows.

Age Period			M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year ...	...	...	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	...	—	—	—
5—15	„	...	1	—	1
15—25	„	...	1	1	2
25—35	„	...	—	2	2
35—45	„	...	3	1	4
45—55	„	...	—	—	—
55—65	„	...	2	—	2
65 and over	...	...	3	2	5
Totals ...			10	6	16

The 6 new cases of non-respiratory Tuberculosis were classified as follows:—

Age Period	Abdom- inal	Bones and Joints	Lymphatic Glands	Genito- urinary
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	—	—	—	—
5—15	„	—	—	—
15—25	„	—	—	—
25—35	„	1	—	—
35—45	„	—	—	—
45—55	„	—	—	—
55—65	„	1	1	1*
65 and over	—	—	1	1
		1	1	2
		—	—	—

*Not confirmed.

Of the cases (Respiratory and non-Respiratory) notified 60.5 per cent were males and 39.5 per cent were females. 74.4 per cent were married, 20.9 per cent were single, and 4.7 per cent were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 27.9 per cent of the cases.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows:—

		1961	1951
Respiratory	M.	40.96	39.80
Respiratory	F.	37.36	32.08
Non-respiratory	M.	60.66	15.33
Non-respiratory	F.	57.00	26.90

Notifications in 1961, totalling 43, were 6 more than the figure for the previous year. Both Non-respiratory and Respiratory notifications increased by 3.

Deaths

11 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 4 during 1960, and 9 in 1959.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 2 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory had not been notified during life. 4 occurred in hospital.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1893-99	Averages	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49		61	9	70	56	8	64
1950		40	6	46	33	5	38
1951		31	9	40	26	7	33
1952		33	4	37	27	3	30
1953		13	1	14	11	1	12
1954		7	4	11	6	3	9
1955		14	2	16	11	2	13
1956		12	2	14	10	2	12
1957		5	1	6	4	1	5
1958		7	1	8	6	1	7
1959		7	2	9	6	2	8
1960		4	—	4	3	—	3
1961		6	2	8	5	2	7

Report of the Chest Physician

New Cases

37 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in 1961 which was an increase of three over the figure for the previous year. Despite the slight rise in notifications, 1961 proved to be the first year that no child, i.e. person of fifteen years or under, was notified as a case of tuberculosis (including non-respiratory tuberculosis).

Source of new cases

			1959	1960	1961
Mass Radiography Unit	...	...	8	3	*4
General Practitioners	...	...	32	29	31
Contacts	...	...	4	4	3
Others	...	...	3	1	5
Transfers In	...	...	32	18	13

*includes three cases picked up in the Lakenham Survey.

X-ray only Service

5,251 persons (including 969 Expectant Mothers) from Norwich were sent for X-ray only and 324 or 6.2% were recalled for appointment. 13 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (a rate of 2.5 per 1,000) and 33 cases of carcinoma of lung (a rate of 6.3 per 1,000) were discovered.

Deaths

The eleven deaths from Tuberculosis (8 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory) was an increase on the record low figure for the previous year. Of the eight deaths from respiratory tuberculosis (6 male and 2 female) six were notified cases attending the Chest Clinic and were in the following age groups. 35-45 years: 1, 55-65 years: 2, 65 and over: 3. Of the remaining two one was a posthumous notification after Post Mortem.

Contact Examinations

463 new contacts were examined and three new cases of active tuberculosis were found.

Routine Tuberculin Testing of School Children

School Leavers

65.2% (63.1% in 1960) parents of 13-year old children gave their consent to tuberculin testing as a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccinations.

332 children were tested, of whom 26 or 7.3% were positive.

378 older school children and students were also tested of whom 42 or 11.1% were positive.

School Entrants

Of the 1,469 children having their first examination 829 or 56.4% were Heaf tested. Testing was refused by the parents of 498 children. 809 tests were read, 9 or 1.1% were positive. Of

this number two were negative on subsequent reading, six had previously had B.C.G. Vaccine and one was discovered to have healed primary tuberculosis.

Cancer of the Lung

There were 75 deaths in Norwich from Lung Cancer, 56 male and 19 female. During the year 66 new cases were registered by the cancer registration department of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number, 44 (36 male and 8 female) were discovered at the Chest Clinic.

Lakenham Survey

In conjunction with the intensive Mass Radiography Survey in Lakenham tuberculin testing was done of all children (whose parents consented) in the schools in the area.

The results shown in this table indicate a tuberculin positive rate of approximately a quarter of that found in comparable school populations in the Medical Research Council Tuberculin Survey in 1950. This is gratifying progress, but it cannot be considered a final success until the tuberculin positive rate at the age of thirteen comes down to below 1%.

LAKENHAM SURVEY TUBERCULIN TESTING OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Ages	Males		Females		Total		% Positive	% for M.R.C. Survey 1950
	Heaf Pos.	Heaf Neg.	Heaf Pos.	Heaf Neg.	Heaf Pos.	Heaf Neg.		
4	0	45	0	42	0	87	0	
5	2	80	2	74	4	154	2.6	9.3
6	3	76	3	88	6	164	3.5	10.4
7	2	107	1	95	3	202	1.5	14.2
8	0	90	2	106	2	196	1.0	17.7
9	1	102	4	110	5	212	2.3	21.2
10	4	98	5	113	9	211	4.0	23.6
11	6	125	4	98	10	223	4.3	27.4
12	9	80	11	118	20	198	9.2	31.1
13	12	119	8	114	20	233	7.7	31.9
14	10	40	5	37	15	77	15.5	34.6
15	2	1	1	3	3	4		
Total	51	963	46	998	97	1961		

Rehabilitation

The local authority was not called upon to accept financial responsibility for any tuberculous patient during the year.

Rehousing of Tuberculous Persons and Families

The re-housing of tuberculous persons in families is still an important item in the treatment and prevention of the disease, and the following figures show the re-housing of such households over the past five years.

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at end of 1956—9.

		Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1957	...	17	17	2
1958	...	6	9	—
1959	...	8	9	—
1960	...	13	3	2
1961	...	7	12	2

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at end of 1961—4.

Visitation

Two Tuberculosis Visitors were employed (1 part-time) until the end of June when the part-time Visitor retired. These officers visit the tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. They also attend with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. These officers made visits as under during the year.

			TUBERCULOUS First Visits	Re-Visits	NON-TUBERCULOUS Visits
Families or					
households	...	38	1302	299	
Patients	...	31	829	140	
Home Contacts	...	76	1715	337	

In addition 273 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 141 visits to tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 25 cases, making 1106 visits.

Assistance

14,820½ pints of milk were supplied free to 43 tuberculous persons.

During the year 6 patients were supplied with clothing and 3 with bedding. 2 garden shelters were on loan at the end of the year.

Suction pumps operated by the pressure of the water supply were supplied to 2 chronic bronchitics.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit informs me that the main survey undertaken by the Unit was an Intensive Survey in the Lakenham Area at which 72.8 Lakenham residents attended, followed by a visit of the Unit to St. Andrew's Hall for four days for the X-ray of the general public when no appointments were required. In addition a visit was paid to one large firm. The results of these surveys are given below:—

TABLE I

			Males	Females	Total
No. of Miniature X-ray Examinations	...	...	4,890	4,338	9,228
No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:—					
(a) Active, requiring immediate treatment or close clinical supervision	...	...	3	3	6
(b) Cases requiring Chest Clinic observation	...	...	5	6	11
(c) Inactive Post Primary Lesions	...	...	3	5	8
(d) Previously Diagnosed Cases	...	...	1	2	3

Rate per 1000 of Active Cases of the Total X-rayed - 0.65

Of the total X-rayed for the first time by the Unit (4,369=47.3 % of the whole), 2 active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found and 9 requiring Chest Clinic observation.

Of the 9,228 total miniature X-ray examinations undertaken 7,705 were of Norwich residents, 4 active cases were found (2 male and 2 female).

In addition to the above.

X-ray of Contacts from three Norwich firms

A total of 847 employees were X-rayed and 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

Hospital Staff Examinations

During the year 563 Hospital Staff were X-rayed and 1 case requiring close clinical supervision at the Chest Clinic was found.

H.M. Prison Examination

A total of 154 staff and inmates were X-rayed, but no disease was discovered.

WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

VI.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Annual Report

OF

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1961

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present my report on the work of the public health inspectorate during 1961, this being the first full year in which I have served as Chief Public Health Inspector. In January the agreement with the Norwich Slaughtering Company Ltd., in relation to the slaughtering of animals at Eaton Slaughterhouse, was terminated and the Department took over direct employment of the slaughtermen, at the same time appointing one of the District Inspectors as full-time Slaughterhouse Superintendent. In April, control of the public conveniences was transferred from the Executive Committee to the Health Committee who assigned to me responsibility for their supervision. In the clean air field, the decision to assist the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in their National Survey of Air Pollution involved the establishment of two additional air pollution recording stations and the re-siting of one existing station, which has doubled the time spent each day on this work. Building work on the new public abattoir at Harford commenced in May, and consultations with the staff of the City Architect's Department, and preparation of estimates of expenditure entailed in equipping and operating the abattoir have all caused a considerable amount of work. Talks and lectures to schools, and other organisations continued during the year.

At the same time, it was not possible to replace two Inspectors who left during the year, and several changes took place in the clerical staff.

There has been an increasing tendency over the last few years for the public to bring for our attention complaints of unfit food, which reflects their growing awareness of the need to ensure that they are supplied with wholesome food from hygienic premises. The increased throughput at Eaton Slaughterhouse over the previous year has emphasised the need for larger and more suitable premises and we have watched with interest and anticipation the progress on the new abattoir being built at Harford.

It has been necessary to take measurements of the amount of smoke, sulphur dioxide and grit being discharged into the atmosphere in order to assess the extent of the air pollution problem, which many people no doubt think is of little concern to Norwich. However, the results bear out the assertion of the

Beaver Committee on Air Pollution that approximately 60 per cent. of pollution in the air comes from domestic chimneys. The establishment of Smoke Control Areas is the only way of eliminating the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys, whilst other provisions of the Clean Air Act, notably the system of granting "prior approval" to new furnace installations, and the restricted permissible periods in which factories may emit dark smoke, help to reduce pollution from industrial fuel-burning plants.

The work of refuse collection and disposal is constantly increasing as modern development reduces housing density, and more use is being made in industrial and commercial premises, as well as in multi-storey flats, of bulk refuse containers which have to be emptied by mechanical means. Changing social trends have in turn produced changes in the character of the refuse; there is now less ash content but more bulky packaging materials. Regarding disposal of refuse at the Harford Tip, it is interesting to note that the annual cost (per 1000 premises) was less in 1961 than it was in 1936, as a result of mechanisation.

The work of controlling the public conveniences has been absorbed without the necessity for appointing additional staff and some reorganisation of this service has already taken place, effecting a substantial saving in wages.

Finally, I am indebted to my Deputy, Mr. C. D. Darley, and to all members of my staff for their help and support, and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the care and consideration they have devoted to all the problems which come within the purview of the Section.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. SMELLIE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

June, 1962.

PRINCIPAL NEW LEGISLATION

Housing Act, 1961

This Act came into force on the 24th November. Part II amends the Housing Act 1957, in relation to houses in multiple occupation, giving:—

- (i) an entirely new power to apply a code of management to individual houses, in which proper standards of management have not been observed;
- (ii) stronger powers to require the provision of additional facilities and amenities essential to decent living conditions;
- (iii) a new power for local authorities to carry out works themselves and recover the cost, and
- (iv) a power, also new, to make a direction limiting the number of persons who may live in a house or part of a house which is in multiple occupation.

Public Health Act, 1961

The provisions of this Act which are the concern of the Department came into force on 3rd October. The Act extends the existing powers of local authorities under the 1936 Act as they relate to drains, sewers and sanitary conveniences, accumulations of rubbish and filthy or verminous premises or articles.

Licensing Act, 1961

This Act replaces provisions in the Licensing Act, 1953 by which registration of a club selling liquor was virtually automatic. The new Act lays down that objections can be made to an application for grant or renewal of a registration certificate on the grounds that the premises are not suitable or convenient for the purpose, in view of their character and condition and the size and nature of the club.

GENERAL

Public Health Acts and Bye-laws

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year.

2447 nuisances detected.

173 notices served by order of the Health Committee.

612 informal notices served.

2429 premises inspected.

1536 nuisances abated.

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 20 cases—11 were granted and the remaining 9 cases were withdrawn as the necessary works had been carried out before the hearing.

Offensive Trades

The number of offensive trades premises, viz., 7, comprised 5 dealers in rags, skins, and bones, 1 fellmonger and 1 fat melter.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two registered keepers of common lodging houses. One establishment is run by a religious organisation and is referred to by them as a Men's Welfare Hostel. Both premises were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner, and serve a useful purpose catering for the needs of a particular section of the community.

Drainage

168 premises were visited in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of, drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

49 inspections were made in respect of caravan sites and areas proposed to be used in this way. Indiscriminate caravan dwelling leaves much to be desired in the way of environmental health services, and sites on which caravans are placed should be properly designed, constructed and used, and equipped with all necessary facilities for the occupants to lead healthy and comfortable lives, judged by modern standards. The Council has decided that this ideal can best be achieved by the establishment of municipal sites, and steps are being taken to provide such a site. This is a mode of living which has to be accepted and absorbed into the community.

Sanitary Condition of Cinemas

One cinema closed down during the year, leaving a total of five. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Piggeries

During the year 12 inspections of piggeries were made.

Infectious Disease, etc.

During the year the Inspectors made 839 visits to dwelling-houses, shops, canteens, etc., in connection with infectious diseases and food poisoning.

Rats and Mice Destruction

The following tables show the amount of work done.

Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling-houses	Business premises	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints	974	89	18	1081
Premises cleared	864	89	18	971
Follow-up treatment	110	—	—	110

Treatment in the City Sewers

Baits containing fluoracetamide formula 1/F (1081) were placed in 815 selected sewer manholes. This is the first occasion on which this poison has been laid in the Norwich sewers, and was used on the recommendation of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in view of its successful use in other authorities. Apart from its highly lethal properties, it dispenses with pre-baiting and thus reduces labour costs. There was every indication that results were satisfactory; a check treatment carried out later in the year using oatmeal and Warfarin confirmed this view.

Treatment of Refuse Tips

One treatment at Harford refuse tip, and one at the City Engineer's Trowse tip, were carried out.

Factories

INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. ...	69	58	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	596	116	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). ...	35	35	—	—
Total ...	700	209	—	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions where instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary conveniences insufficient	1	—	—	1	—

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers notified	No. of contraventions
Wearing apparel — making, etc.	474	—
Box making, etc. ...	21	—
Brush making ...	1	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	95	—
Total	591	—

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 8 inspections were made. 7 samples of filling materials were taken, with satisfactory results.

Shops

41 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year, and 2 notices were sent drawing the occupiers' attention to various contraventions.

The following contraventions have been remedied during the year:—

Weekly half-day closing notice not exhibited	...	2
Assistants' weekly half-holiday notice not exhibited	...	1

Pet Animals Act, 1951

12 premises are licensed and 35 inspections were made.

Public Swimming Baths

The new City of Norwich Baths opened in March. The water is mains supply. Treatment is by filtration and marginal chlorination and the circulation time is 4 hours.

School Swimming Baths

Thorpe Hamlet Junior School, Wolfe Road, has an open air unheated bath, and there is an indoor heated bath at Earlham Secondary Modern Boys' School, the latter also being used by parties from other schools. Routine weekly sampling was carried out whilst the schools were in session and from time to time unsatisfactory results were received from the Public Health Laboratory, but the position improved as the operatives gained experience.

Lectures and Technical Training, etc.

Two trainee Public Health Inspectors were employed throughout the year, attending the South East London Technical College, Lower Sydenham, each week for their theoretical training.

The Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. D. Darley, was the lecturer at a Course arranged by the Norwich City College for the Smoke Inspector's Examination of the Royal Society of Health. He also lectured to a group of butchers studying for their craftsman's certificate of the Institute of Meat.

Slum Clearance

193 families were rehoused from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister. 35 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses. 12 families from areas confirmed by the Minister found their own accommodation. 2 families from individual unfit houses found their own accommodation.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders

The following Orders were confirmed by the Minister:—

Mariners Lane, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.

Pearce Field, Sidney Row, etc., Sprowston Road, Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.

The following Clearance Area was represented:—

	Dwelling houses	Dwelling houses and Shops	Licensed Premises	Total	Population
Philadelphia Lane, etc., Clearance Area ...	174	6	1	181	406

This area was represented in 1960 but was deferred by the Council for 12 months.

In addition the properties below were certified as unfit for human habitation and in accordance with the requirements of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, the necessary certificates were issued.

	Dwelling houses	Total	Population
Catherine Wheel Opening ...	2	2	8

Individual Unfit Houses

1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.	...	...	...	17
2.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made.	...	...	...	27
3.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted.	...	...	...	4
4.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made.	...	...	...	2

House-building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

(a)	By the Council	...	...	203
(b)	Privately	...	...	207

Inspection of Dwelling-houses

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2898
	(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose ...	4868
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	487
	(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose ...	824
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	233
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	612

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	402
--	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	111
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) by owners (including 55 in respect of which notices were served in 1959 and 1960) ...	80
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	15

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	17
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	27
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings not to relet were accepted	...	...	4
4.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	9
5.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Closing Orders	...	...	28
6.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Undertakings not to relet	...	...	10
7.	Number of Demolition Orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	...	...	Nil
8.	Number of Closing Orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	...	...	Nil
9.	Number of Undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	...	...	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	2
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	Nil
3.	Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or Undertakings had been accepted and which were demolished	...	...	...	...	8

E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	Nil
	Individual Unfit Houses represented during 1961	...	...	37

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	11
Undertakings received from owners (after service of Form "J")	... ..	1
Certificates of Disrepair issued	... ..	8
Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	... ..	8
Certificates cancelled	... ..	5
Applications for certificates as to remedying of defects		—
Certificates as to remedying of defects issued	...	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The greater number of licences issued during the year is accounted for by the increased popularity of the milk vending machine and by the demand by housewives to purchase milk from grocer's shops.

Details of milk distributors and licences are given below:—

No. of milk distributors	Registered during year 6	On register at Dec. 31st 57
No. of licences:—	Issued during year	In force at Dec. 31st
(a) Dealer's (Pre-packed) milk licence:		
(i) Tuberculin tested	91	90
(ii) Pasteurised	92	91
(iii) Sterilised	68	66
(b) Dealer's licence (Tuberculin Tested)	4	3
(c) Dealer's (pasteuriser's) licence	1	1

Regular routine sampling of all designations of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, showed a satisfactory position.

Details are given below:—

- (a) 310 samples of milk were tested in the office for milk-fat content.
- (b) Designated Milk.

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Tuberculin Tested	80	9	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	113	1	114	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	71	2	73	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	38	—

Meat and other Foods

Inspection of Meat

For the first ten days of the year Eaton Slaughterhouse was closed owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease and slaughtering was diverted to the Co-operative Wholesale Society's abattoir, and Messrs. A. P. King's Slaughterhouse, both at Swardeston. The facilities made available to us by these concerns were much appreciated.

On the 23rd January the Department took over direct employment of the slaughtering staff and appointed a full time Superintendent. The throughput at Eaton of 20,079 animals (equivalent to 11569 cattle units), shows an increase on the 1960 figures of 17,530 animals (10315 units). This was due to a rise in business during the second half of the year, in fact the average monthly throughput for the July-December period was nearly 30 per cent. up on the January to June period (See Table). The year again revealed a decrease both in tuberculosis and cysticercus bovis in cattle, indeed this downward trend is followed in diseases generally, the figures being the lowest yet recorded, with the one exception of diseases (other than tuberculosis) in pigs, where the respiratory diseases—pneumonia and pleurisy—were the conditions most commonly observed and there is still a high incidence of cirrhosis and milk spot in livers. 100 per cent. inspection of meat is carried out at both Eaton and Pointers slaughterhouses, and a meat marking scheme is in operation. Arrangements are such that the entire control processes from ante-mortem to post-mortem examination are adequately covered. Meat condemned by the Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption is transported to Harford where it is sterilised, and processed into meat and bone meal, and tallow, and sold locally, thus obviating any possibility of this material reaching the public in its natural state.

Details of animals killed and inspected:—

Number inspected at :	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	TOTAL	Equivalent Cattle Units
Eaton	6212	353	126	5772	7616	20079	11569
Pointer's	655	171	86	46	24644	25602	13185
Swardeston	274	34	—	191	400	899	546
Totals	7141	558	212	6009	32660	46580	25300

Eaton Slaughterhouse—Throughput, 1961

					Equivalent cattle units
January	...	...	...	...	640
February	...	...	...	...	757
March	...	...	...	...	802
April	...	...	...	...	995
May	...	...	...	...	794
June	...	...	...	...	783
July	...	...	...	...	1023
August	...	...	...	...	960
September	...	...	...	...	981
October	...	...	...	...	1394
November	...	...	...	...	1085
December	...	...	...	...	1353

Condemnations of meat at slaughterhouses

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	6	5	3	7	42
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	746	140	4	66	2582
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.5 %	25.9 %	3.3 %	1.21 %	8.03 %

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	19	—	—	—	708
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ...	0.26 %	—	—	—	2.16 %

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ...	8	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

A comparison with previous years of the percentages of carcasses affected with all diseases except tuberculosis is as follows:—

		Cattle excluding cows %	Cows %	Calves %	Sheep and lambs %	Pigs %
1951	...	33.2	29.4	0.38	9.36	8.7
1958	...	22.9	29.9	1.17	3.45	7.55
1959	...	22.4	33.9	1.89	2.44	5.92
1960	...	16.23	26.4	3.9	1.85	6.4
1961	...	10.64	25.9	3.3	1.21	8.03

A comparison with previous years of the percentages of carcasses affected with tuberculosis only is as follows:—

		Cattle excluding cows %	Cows %	Calves %	Sheep and lambs %	Pigs %
1951	...	13.79	23.8	0.12	0.0	2.56
1958	...	4.84	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.06
1959	...	2.49	4.06	0.0	0.0	2.84
1960	...	0.55	0.98	0.0	0.0	3.6
1961	...	0.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.16

Carcases and Organs Condemedned

	Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	2	24	220
Actinomycosis	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	204
Black Quarter	—	—	—
Blood Splashed	—	—	—
Bruising	20	...	...	...	—	—	54
Carcinoma	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	178	979	—
Congestion	102	—	—
Cystic	—	—	—
Cysticercus bovis	—	—	—
Diamond disease	—	—	—
Discolouration general	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—
Emaciation, pathological...	—	—	—
Emphysema	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	—	—
Fever	2	—	—
Fibrosis	—	29	—
Gangrene	—	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—
Infarcts	—	—	—
Inflammation	169	—	—
Injury	—	—	69
Jaundice	?	—	—

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, and were buried with the refuse at Harford Tip:—

Meat	Fish	Tins	Miscellaneous Jars	Loose
1884 lbs.	86 st.	3217	20	4255 lbs.

Chemical Examination of Food and Drugs

The following table shows that 10.4 per cent. of the samples purchased at random and analysed by the Public Analyst were reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect. Deficiencies fall into two main categories (a) chemical composition and (b) labelling or description, and there were almost as many under the latter heading as under the former. Each case was taken up with the vendors or manufacturers and a satisfactory solution arrived at.

Description			Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
			Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Alcoholic drinks	...	...	5	4	—	—
Baby foods	...	...	—	8	—	—
Beverages	...	...	—	10	—	2
Bread	...	...	—	7	—	4
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	...	...	—	21	—	2
Cakes and pastries	...	...	—	13	—	1
Cereals	...	...	—	10	—	—
Cheese and cheese products	...	...	—	8	—	1
Colouring, flavouring and decorative materials	...	...	—	16	—	2
Condiments	...	...	—	9	—	—
Cordials and other soft drinks	...	...	—	14	—	1
Cream and artificial cream	...	...	—	8	—	—
Custard powder and blancmange	...	...	—	8	—	—
Fish, dried and smoked	...	...	—	3	—	—
Fish paste	...	...	—	4	—	—
Fruit, dried	...	...	—	11	—	3
Fruit, fresh	...	...	—	4	—	—
Fruit, tinned...	...	...	—	6	—	1
Herbs and spices	...	...	—	6	—	1
Ice Cream	...	...	—	18	—	—
Jam, marmalade and conserves	...	...	—	9	—	1
Jellies	...	...	1	1	1	1
Meat, raw	...	...	—	4	—	—
Meat, prepared	...	...	—	25	—	2
Meat products	...	...	—	6	—	—
Medicines and drugs	...	...	—	22	—	—

Description				Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
				Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk powder	...	...	...	—	4	—	1
Sausages and sausage meat	...	...	...	—	3	—	2
Sugar	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Sweets and chocolate	...	...	...	—	10	—	2
Vinegar	...	...	...	—	6	—	—
Yeast	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	8	—	3
				6	292	1	30

Prosecutions for sale, etc. of Unsound Food

A butcher was prosecuted for two offences, viz., selling brawn which was unfit for consumption, and having unfit brawn in his possession for sale ; he pleaded guilty and fines of £10 and £5 respectively were imposed.

The year produced the usual quota of complaints from the public regarding allegedly unfit food, all of which were dealt with informally. They concerned mainly the presence of foreign matter detected by the consumer at home.

Food Premises

					Number in the City
(a)	Factories (other than bakehouses)	...	...	...	40
(b)	Butchers	...	...	...	149
(c)	Dairies	...	...	...	4
(d)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	41
(e)	Public Houses	...	...	...	324
(f)	Catering establishments	...	...	...	292
(g)	Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	68
(h)	Other food premises (confectioners, grocers, general stores, fruiterers, greengrocers, etc.)	...	...	...	570

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Act:—

Icecream	...	...	...	...	443
Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	180

(ii) *Milk and Dairies Regulations*

Dairy premises on the register	4
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(iii) *Inspections of registered food premises*

Ice cream	227
Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	168
Dairies and milk distributors	...	...	...	...	139

(iv) *Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959*

145 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test, which is a Ministry-recommended measurement of bacterial cleanliness. The recommended provisional grading, based on this test, is as follows:—

Time taken to reduce methylene blue				Provisional grade
Fails to reduce in 4 hours	...	...	...	1
2½—4 hrs.	...	...	...	2
½—2 hrs.	...	...	...	3
0 hrs.	...	...	...	4

The majority of the samples from any one producer should fall into Grades 1 or 2. The table below shows a satisfactory position relating to the samples examined.

Manufacturer	No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	27	24	3	—	—
B	8	7	1	—	—
C	20	18	2	—	—
D	28	27	1	—	—
E	14	12	2	—	—
F	10	10	—	—	—
G	17	16	1	—	—
H	11	9	—	1	1
I	10	10	—	—	—

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

2088 inspections of food premises were made.

67 letters were sent to persons carrying on food businesses, drawing attention to contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Application of the Regulations has raised the standard of premises and equipment but there still remains the problem of the food handler and the need for education, this being the most important function of the public health inspector in this field.

Proceedings were taken against a firm of cheese makers for failing to keep a wooden cheese box in such a condition as to prevent contamination of food. They pleaded guilty and were fined £20.

A butcher pleaded guilty to seven offences under the Regulations, viz., carrying on a business at premises which exposed food to risk of contamination (fined £20), carrying on a food business with unclean equipment (£10), keeping unsound food in a refrigerator next to sound food (£10), failing to keep clean his protective clothing (£5), failing to keep a wash-basin clean (£5), failing to keep clean a sink used for washing food and equipment (£5), and failing to keep clean the floor of the preparation room (£5).

CLEAN AIR

(a) *Measurement of air pollution*

Observations continued during the year to ascertain the extent of the air pollution problem in Norwich. In order to assist in the National Survey of Air Pollution, being undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, two additional daily smoke and sulphur dioxide recording stations were set up, making a total of five and one of the existing stations was re-sited. The stations are now situated at—Horns Lane, Robin Hood Road, Hardy Road, Churchill Road, and Davey Place. The two grit deposit gauges, i.e. at Lower Clarence Road and Rampant Horse Street, continued in operation. A report on the findings of the first two years' measurements, i.e. from July 1959 to June 1961, was prepared at the end of the year for submission to the Health Committee early in 1962.

The graph shows the average daily concentration of smoke pollution recorded at the Horns Lane Station over the period, revealing clearly that pollution is highest, not surprisingly, in the winter months and it is also interesting to see that pollution was less in this area during the second year of the Survey, undoubtedly as a result of the re-housing of families from the Ber Street/King Street area.

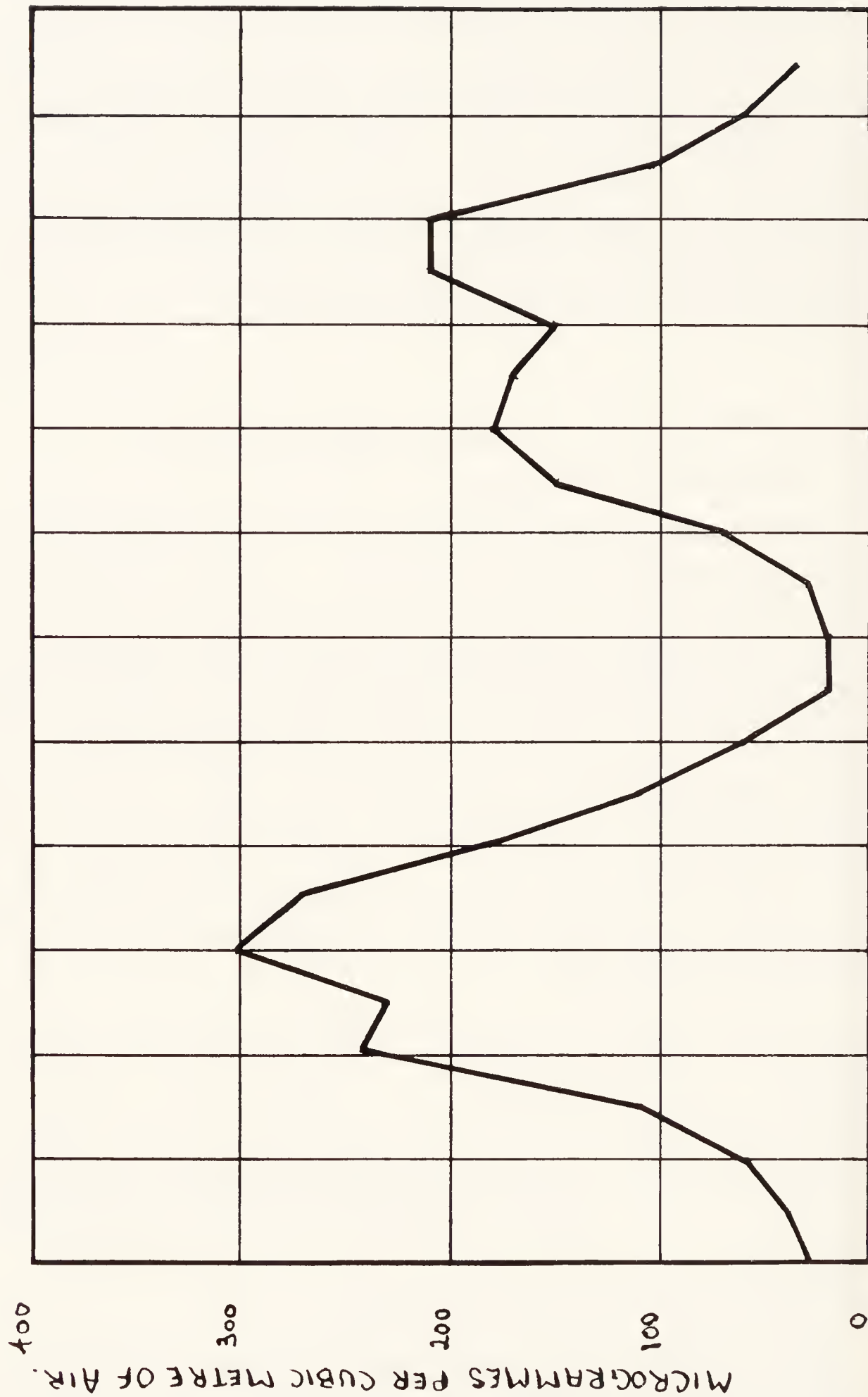
(b) *Prior approval of furnace installations*

Nine applications for prior approval in respect of new furnace installations were submitted to and approved by the Health Committee.

HORNS LANE STATION

SMOKE CONCENTRATION

Daily Concentration — Monthly Averages — July, 1959 — June, 1961



PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

A regular collection of house and trade refuse, at least once weekly, was maintained throughout the year. The Department's arrangements for special collection of bulky articles too large for the dustbin, e.g. unwanted furniture, continues to be popular; this is a service much appreciated by the public, particularly elderly people, who otherwise might have a difficult disposal problem, and it has become a regular part of the refuse collection system. The nominal fee for traders disposing of refuse at the Tip, conveyed there in their own vehicles, was increased in April from 1s. 0d. to 2s. 0d. per tare ton of the lorry used, but this did not result in any reduction in the steady flow of trade refuse to Harford. Handling of refuse was improved both in efficiency and economy by the purchase of a mechanical loading shovel, which replaced two dumper vehicles and a belt conveyor-loader. Further connections of houses, formerly served by cesspools, to the main sewerage system, has enabled the cesspool emptying service to be reduced to the minimum, i.e. one vehicle and driver.

Statistics

Approximate quantity of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Tip	...	...	46,905 tons
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	...	...	£1,000
Income accruing from charges made to traders tipping refuse at Harford	...	...	£1,045
Number of cesspools in the City at the end of the year	...	...	51
Number of pail closets in the City at the end of the year	...	...	84

Salvaged and processed materials sold:—

				Quantity Tons	Value £
Paper, cardboard, etc.	...	...	...	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	1157 $\frac{1}{4}$
Metal	...	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	264 $\frac{1}{2}$
Textiles	...	...	...	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	582
Pig Food	...	...	...	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	1786
Meat-and-bone meal	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	634 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fat	...	...	...	6	
				<hr/> 412 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>	<hr/> 4424 $\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/>

Transport

- 21 Refuse collection vehicles
- 2 Cesspool emptying vehicles
- 4 Lorries
- 4 Vans

Other Equipment

- 2 Bulldozers
- 1 Scraper
- 1 Loading Shovel

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

On the 1st April the Health Committee took over from the Executive Committee responsibility for the control of the City's public conveniences, together with the newly built conveniences incorporated in the City of Norwich Baths Building. The premises are situated as follows:—

City of Norwich Baths ...	...	Men's and Women's
Market Place ...	...	„ „ „
Car Park, Castle Meadow	...	„ „ „
Prince of Wales Road ...	...	„ „ „
Tombland ..... ...	...	„ „ „
St. Stephen's Street ...	...	„ „ „
St. Benedicts Street ...	...	„ „ „
St. Saviours Lane ...	...	„ „ „
Lamb Inn Yard, Orford Place	...	„ „ „
Earlham Road ...	...	Men's
St. Andrews Hall Plain	...	„
Wall Lane ... ..	...	„
St. Catherines Plain ...	...	„
Distillery Street ...	...	Urinal
Unthank Road ...	...	„
*Bell Avenue ... ..	...	„
Whitefriars Bridge ...	...	„
Station Road ...	...	„
Bishopgate ... ..	...	„

In addition, the maintenance of the drinking fountains and troughs is combined with the cleansing of certain of the unattended conveniences, and this function was taken over also. Their situation is as follows:—

St. Stephen's Road (The Fountain)	...	...	Fountain and trough
Ber Street	...	...	Trough
Guildhall	...	...	Fountain
Bracondale	...	...	Fountain and trough
Aylsham Road/Drayton Road	...	„ „ „	
Magdalen Road (Whalebone Public House)	...	„ „ „	
*Cattle Market (Market Tavern Public House)			Trough
Cattle Market Street	...	...	„
Tombland (Cathedral side)	...	...	Fountain
Colegate (St. Georges Church)	...	„	
Bell Avenue (below Castle Walk)	...		Trough

* These structures were removed in July.

34 male and female convenience attendants were employed at the time of transfer. The take-over proceeded smoothly, and the Health Committee decided to adopt as a future policy the provision in all the conveniences of hand washing facilities which would be available to the public at all times whether an attendant was on duty or not, and eventually to dispense with resident attendants altogether employing mobile staff for cleaning and maintenance. The newly-built conveniences at the City of Norwich Baths provided the opportunity to judge how the Committee's policy on hand-washing facilities would work out in practice, and in fact these conveniences have never been manned by attendants. They are provided with hot and cold water, liquid soap and paper towels available at all times and there are indications that the public appreciate these services and treat them with respect.

Where linen towels had been provided on hire, they were replaced by disposable paper towels. Weighing machines have been placed in most of the conveniences by a firm who pay a rental to the Corporation for this privilege and retain the receipts. An innovation in the form of free disposable paper W.C. seat covers was introduced in the ladies' conveniences at the Market Place. Here again this service has been appreciated by the public, and will no doubt be extended to other conveniences. In common with other local authorities, we have experienced a certain amount of vandalism but it has not been excessive.

Drainage and Sewerage

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

“The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are satisfactory. Work continued during the year on the inspection, flushing, and repairs to defective sewers, and 42 properties within the City boundary at Hellesdon are being connected to the main drainage. The new Trowse Pumping Station has been brought into operation, but the construction of the Colegate branch sewer has been delayed owing to bad ground. The third stage of the sewage purification works is now under construction”.

Water Supply

The following information, specifically requested by the Ministry of Health, has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager, Water Department:—

(a) The water supply was consistently satisfactory in quality and was also adequate in quantity for all reasonable purposes but during the summer it was necessary to impose a ban on garden watering which is, unfortunately, practised to an excessive degree.

(b) A total of 2,436 samples of water were subjected to bacteriological and chemical tests and of these 305 related to water going into supply and were classified as excellent. Two chemical analyses of the treated water were made during the year, details of which are given below.

(c) The Norwich water exhibits slight plumbo solvent action and a line treatment plant, which it is hoped will reduce this, is almost completed.

(d) No contamination was detected in the treated water.

(e) The number of dwelling houses supplied by pipe supply in Norwich is 41,618. The number of standpipes is 7 and these supply approximately 120 people.

Chemical Analysis of treated water

PHYSICAL

Temperature	...	...	5C	7C
Appearance	...	...	Clear	Clear
Colour...	...	...	0 Hazen	0 Hazen
Opacity	...	...	Nil	Nil
pH ...	...	...	7.3	7.4
Taste	...	...	None	None
Odour	...	...	None	None

MINERAL

Free Chlorine	...	...	.15 p.p.m.	.04
Free CO ₂	...	...	25.0	25.0
Acidity	...	...	Not fixed	Not fixed
Alkalinity CaCO ₃	...	...	255.0	240.0
Chloride {	Cl	...	49.7	49.7
	NaCl	...	81.9	81.9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	.016	.016
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	.0856	.0724
Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	...	4.08	4.74
Nitrogen as Nitrite	...	...	Absent	Nil
Total Hardness CaCO ₃	...	...	359.0	354.0
Temporary	...	...	255.0	240.0
Permanent	...	...	104.0	114.0
Total by calculation	...	...	356.5	351.0
Due to calcium	...	...	327.5	340.0
Due to Magnesium	...	...	29.0	11.0
Calcium Ca	...	...	131.0	136.0
Magnesium Mg	...	...	3.49	2.62
Carbonate CO ₃	...	...	153.0	144.0
Sulphate SO ₄	...	...	83.9	79.0
Silica SiO ₂	...	...	9.0	9.0
Fe ₂ O ₃ Al ₂ O ₃	...	...	1.0	2.4
Iron Fe	...	...	.01	V. Ft. Trace
Manganese Mn	...	...	Absent	Nil
Suspended Solids 180C	...	...	Nil	Nil
Solids in Solution	...	...	475.0	468.0

COMBINATIONS

Calcium Carbonate	...	255.0	240.0
Calcium Sulphate	...	98.6	112.0
Magnesium Sulphate	...	17.3	—
Sodium Chloride	...	81.9	48.6
Sodium Nitrate	...	24.7	28.0
Calcium Chloride	...	—	19.7
Magnesium Chloride	...	—	10.3

WELLS

There are 31 wells in the City, of which 14 supply water for drinking, the remainder either being used for industrial purposes or are out of use. Those used to supply drinking water were sampled regularly, with satisfactory results.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

31 samples of feeding stuffs and 1 of fertiliser were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. One sample did not conform and the necessary action was taken.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Under the provisions of the Act, noise or vibration considered excessive and unreasonable so as to be a nuisance, becomes a statutory nuisance and can be dealt with as such under the Public Health Act, 1936. No standards of permissible limits were laid down and consequently each complaint must be considered on its merits. Three complaints in respect of noise from industrial processes, and one relating to the transport of milk bottles, were dealt with; one was still under observation at the end of the year.

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VII.—SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH, NORFOLK, NOR 22E.

Tel. No. NORWICH 22233 Ext. 300.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year 1961.

There were no major changes during the year but the report shows a year of sound solid work by the School Health Service of the city.

There were 20,574 children on the school register at the end of the year compared with 20,253 at the end of the previous year. This figure, of course, compares with pre-war and immediate post-war years of the order of 16,000. Of the children examined last year in only 1.6 of the cases was there any query as to the general physical condition. This is to be compared with the state of affairs that existed some years ago. On perusing the report for 1939 I find that in the elementary schools over one-fifth of the children were found to be suffering from a degree of malnutrition. Even more startling perhaps is the fact that over 10% of the children in the Grammar Schools of the day were similarly affected. This state of affairs apparently came to a crisis on one estate when there was a strike of children (non-attendance at school) because their parents held that they were under nourished and poorly clothed! I must say I thought strikes of children were one of the newer fangled ideas of this age!

During the year there were 7 deaths of school children as detailed on Page 136. All of these, except one, were in the broad sense preventable.

It is interesting to look at the percentage of school medical examinations at which parents were present in the early years of school life. Parents were almost invariably present when their kiddies were being examined, as the age increased, however, there was a steady falling off, until in the later years the figure had fallen to something like one in five. This it seems to me is a pity. I know some older children, particularly boys, tend to feel somewhat bashful about their mother being present at the school medical examination, but parents have a lot to contribute to school medical examinations and thus in this way help their children. There is a further angle to this and on Page 137 it is noted that nearly 800 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment. Many of these visits were occasioned by the absence of the parent

at medical examinations. Apart altogether from the fact that in the majority of instances these visits could have been avoided it does seem to me an appalling waste of Health Visitors' time to have to send a Health Visitor to see why little Tommy did not keep his appointment at the Hospital Clinic, etc. Yet what option has the Principal School Medical Officer? At the moment there is no other officer whom he can send. It is high time we had some ancillary workers.

The provision for Physically Handicapped Pupils at the Colman Road Special School has come in for a great deal of consideration during the year. It is worth noting how numbers on the register at this school have varied over the years. At the end of 1961 some 70 pupils were on the register and the reasons for their being there are detailed on Page 134. In 1951 the corresponding number was 108 whereas in 1941 it was 198 and it was around the 200 mark for a number of years. At the end of 1939, for example, figures were:—

Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	42
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	62
Bronchitis and other non-T.B. respiratory disease	...					8
Defective Vision	...	.....	...	...	...	7
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deformities		...	...	...	...	3
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	2
T.B. Glands neck	...	...	...	...	...	16
Hilar and suspected T.B.		...	...	...	...	6
T.B. Joints	...	...	...	...	...	6
T.B. Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	1
and finally the rather curiously described "Debility with T.B. history"		...	...	...	...	35

It is interesting to contrast these figures with the present day figures. Non-respiratory causes other than tuberculosis today account for a total of 17 cases or nearly one quarter of the total. Delicate accounts for 8 which contrasts with 42 suffering from malnutrition and 62 from debility. There is further in the present school a category "Unsatisfactory general condition" which accounts for a large number (21 out of a total of 70 cases). This group, I feel, must be carefully watched. Many of them are members of "Problem Families" on whom as a whole such proportionately high amount of effort is spent with correspondingly little result. The important point is that, of course, the number of children in the Physically Handicapped School has tended over the years to decrease.

Dr. Oliver continued to hold his specialised Cardiac Clinic during the year. Of the 20 cases referred to his special clinic for

investigation, owing to the presence of some finding on examination, usually a murmur, i.e. in simple terms, a noise that ought not to be there, 17 were labelled "Innocent Systolic Murmur." This means that they can be ignored. Unfortunately, without specialist investigation there is no sure way of telling beforehand whether a "noise" is innocent or not!

As I mentioned last year the pattern of the School Dental Service is changing more and more—it is developing, as the School Health Service has developed, into purely a preventive service with any necessary treatment being carried out elsewhere. Thus over the years the service will become more and more inspectorial in character. Most families now seem to have their family dentist just as they have their family doctor. It is important that they should attend their dentist at regular intervals (six months) and indeed a number of children do so.

The Principal School Dental Officer remarks that he hopes the service will be able to dentally inspect each child once a year now. How extremely fortunate we are in this Authority in that we have a full staff of Dental Officers!

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all the members of the School Health Service, of the Director of Education, and of his staff—both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the efficiency of the service would be seriously impaired.

The continued support of the members of the Education Committee has been an encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,574 compared with 20,253 at the end of 1960. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	20.	3731 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	16.	5771 children in attendance at end of year
Combined Junior and Infant	4.	1153 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Modern	14.	5958 children in attendance at end of year
Technical	1.	674 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Boys)	1.	948 boys in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Girls)	1.	812 girls in attendance at end of year

During the year routine medical inspections were carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls and the King Edward VI Grammar School for Boys—both non-Local Education Authority Schools.

At the year end there were some 510 boys in the senior and 71 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 432 girls (seniors) and 163 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery

School	...	90 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		50 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handicapped and

Delicate Pupils		70 children in attendance at end of year
Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils	...	141 children in attendance at end of year

On 13th September the Horns Lane Infant School was closed, the children being transferred to the existing Horns Lane Junior School, which became known as the Horns Lane Junior and Infant School.

On the same date a new Infant School was opened at Witard Road, known as Woodside Infant School.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percent- age of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Percent- age of those whose Physical Condition Satisfac- tory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For De- fective Vision	For all other Condi- tions	Total In- dividual Pupils
1957 and later ...	375	98.1	98.9	2	52	54
1956 ...	919	96.7	98.6	9	124	132
1955 ...	142	96.5	97.2	1	25	26
1954 ...	66	89.4	98.5	1	11	12
1953 ...	1474	90.3	98.1	51	173	219
1952 ...	122	89.4	94.3	4	23	26
1951 ...	55	83.6	98.2	4	17	19
1950 ...	864	70.1	98.6	39	114	150
1949 ...	640	65.0	98.6	32	73	102
1948 ...	135	58.5	98.5	6	38	43
1947 ...	521	33.8	98.9	28	88	108
1946 and earlier ...	2018	21.6	98.2	86	244	321
Total L.E.A. Schools	7331	63.5	98.3	263	982	1212
Non-L.E.A. Schools	515	66.8	99.2	30	54	82
Grand Total	7846	63.7	98.4	293	1036	1287

	L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Special Inspections ...	865	9
Number of Re-inspections ...	2727	13
Total ...	3592	22

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1961**

(These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)).

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	20	25	75	63	82	54	177	142
5	Eye—								
	Vision	13	46	95	323	155	443	263	812
	Squint	17	8	1	10	16	39	34	57
	Other	4	3	5	9	12	17	21	29
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	8	10	5	7	12	26	20	43
	Otitis Media ...	8	2	4	1	10	3	22	6
	Other	6	8	11	1	4	4	21	13
7	Nose and Throat	32	52	10	18	45	79	87	149
8	Speech	5	17	7	3	23	18	35	38
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	4	1	2	2	7	4	13
10	Heart	12	14	6	13	13	23	31	50
11	Lungs	11	21	6	17	29	34	46	72
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	9	3	2	3	2	14	13	20
	Other	4	31	6	21	28	69	38	121
13	Orthopaedic—								
	Posture	1	5	17	18	25	48	43	71
	Feet	10	12	24	30	36	53	70	95
	Other	18	46	18	36	43	79	79	161
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	1	—	7	4	4	8	12	12
	Other	2	—	1	—	—	3	3	3
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	1	7	1	2	153	17	155	26
	Stability	19	18	9	17	30	58	58	93
16	Abdomen	—	4	—	2	4	12	4	18
17	Other	25	9	37	41	69	76	131	126

**Table B—Special Inspections
at L.E.A. Schools**

De- fect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)
4	Skin ...	122	7
5	Eye—		
	Vision ...	83	8
	Squint ...	8	2
	Other ...	10	1
6	Ear—		
	Hearing ...	12	18
	Otitis Media ...	11	—
	Other ...	12	2
7	Nose and Throat	44	9
8	Speech ...	13	7
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	—
10	Heart ...	6	4
11	Lungs ...	13	7
12	Developmental—		
	Hernia ...	3	—
	Other ...	16	1
13	Orthopædic—		
	Posture ...	12	3
	Feet ...	12	2
	Other ...	16	5
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy ...	5	—
	Other ...	2	3
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental	32	9
	Stability ...	27	10
16	Abdomen ...	4	5
17	Other ...	69	9

**Table C—Inspections
at Non-L.E.A. Schools**

Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)
25	11	1	—
30	85	—	—
—	8	—	—
—	3	—	—
—	—	—	—
1	2	—	—
—	—	1	—
3	5	2	1
3	3	—	—
1	—	—	—
—	7	—	—
7	4	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
5	10	—	—
2	4	—	—
4	5	—	—
4	9	2	—
—	1	—	—
—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—
—	1	—	—
3	3	—	1

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer on two mornings each week at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURETIC CLINIC

A Special Clinic for the investigation and treatment of pupils who are bed-wetters was held at the Health Department weekly and during the year 46 children were seen. No physical defects were found in any case which would account for the wetting and 4 only were thought to be so maladjusted that they required to attend at the Child Guidance Clinic. In the remainder of cases the cause of the wetting was considered to be due to lack of or improper training. Correct training requires considerable patience and very often coaxing, bribery and anger merely worsen the condition.

A few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Much can be done for the child by explaining to him that his condition is far from being unusual and that there are certain to be others in his school with similar symptoms. The younger the school child the quicker does he respond to this form of treatment but in those attending secondary schools improvement is slow. No drugs are used but a trial has been made with an alarm bell system. Of the 8 children to whom the apparatus was loaned during the year, 5 became dry within two or three weeks. One has since relapsed however, and is to be re-issued with the alarm. One other child has very much improved, whilst 2 have shown very little improvement.

The following is a statistical summary for the year:—

Number of cases attending during 1961	...	...	46
Discharged	...	...	9
Defaulted	...	...	2
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	4
Still under observation	...	...	31

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

These clinics, twenty-one in number, were held during the year at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	2	3	5
Impetigo	2	4	1	7
Scabies	13	—	—	13
Other Skin Diseases ...	299	6290	124	6713
Minor Eye Defects (Con- junctivitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	10	259	16	285
Otorrhœa	—	14	31	45
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	17	13	18	48
Enlarged Glands ...	—	—	5	5
Defects of Nose and Throat	—	28	63	91
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ...	19	2950	2	2971
Other Defects and Diseases	—	293	300	593

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9 a.m. ... Mr. P. J. L. Hunter
 Wednesday at 11 a.m. ... Dr. P. H. Beattie
 Thursday at 11 a.m. ... Dr. W. J. Naunton

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

134 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	285
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1211
Total ...	1496
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	629

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E. under the ægis of the Regional Hospital Board.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the Health Visitors visit in advance to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 85 school children (including 20 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

			New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	...	...	—	5
Ventricular Septal Defect	...	...	1	12
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	...	...	1	7
Lesion of Mitral Valve	...	...	—	4
Pulmonary Stenosis	...	...	—	6
Aortic Stenosis	...	...	1	6
Fallot's Tetralogy	...	...	—	1
Innocent Systolic Murmur	...	...	17	24

77 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities. 7 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 debarred from all organised physical activities.

2 children under school age were also examined (no new cases). Both were found to be suffering from pulmonary stenosis. Their activities were unrestricted.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otorrhœa

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attended schools near the centre of the city are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

3 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 3 cases which had recurred.

No children were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, but 14 children were given 39 treatments at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

31 children are known to have been treated otherwise by general practitioners or hospital Specialists.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otorrhœa in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years :—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1961	—	14	31	45
1960	—	9	47	56
1959	—	9	37	46
1958	1	3	13	17
1957	5	12	23	40
1956	5	14	38	57
1955	15	12	24	51
1954	12	49	30	91
1953	17	47	31	95
1952	16	51	20	87

(b) Tonsillectomy 1954-1961

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained:

1954	...	...	498	1958	...	...	328
1955	...	...	289	1959	...	...	323
1956	...	...	426	1960	...	...	368
1957	...	...	328	1961	...	...	313

The numbers and ages of the children who had this operation in 1961 were as follows:—

Age		Boys	Girls	Total
4	„	7	4	11
5	„	42	50	92
6	„	44	45	89
7	„	25	15	40
8	„	18	14	32
9	„	12	10	22
10	„	4	11	15
11	„	2	7	9
12	„	—	3	3
13	„	—	—	—
14	„	—	—	—
Total		154	159	313

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of every school child was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school. All the children at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils) were also tested.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the second test confirms the presence of deafness then arrangements are made for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants	Pupils at Special School
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by Health Visitors	1626	174
No. of children referred to School Medical Officer for further test	15	15
No. referred from previous year	2	—
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:		
—In both ears	4	2
—In one ear only	2	5
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	8	8
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	3	—
<hr/>		
No. of other children audiometrically tested by School Medical Officer	Other Pupils	Referred
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:		
—In both ears	29	9
—In one ear only		5
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ...	15	
No. of children awaiting test at end of year	—	

(d) Special Classes for Partially Deaf Children

Special classes for partially deaf children were commenced in September, 1956, at the Lakenham Junior School.

A group hearing aid installed in September, 1957, has considerably facilitated the class teaching and oral work. Children find it a great help and have been able to take part in class work to a degree which never before has been possible for them.

During the year 2 boys commenced attendance, whilst 2 children showed such marked improvement that they have been able to return to full term attendance at ordinary school.

At the end of 1961, 7 boys were in attendance, and also, by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority, 2 boys and 3 girls from county schools.

Partially deaf children attend these classes for five half-days per fortnight, for the remainder of their school time they are in ordinary school.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	9
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	313
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	25
Received other forms of treatment ...	184
Total ...	531
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1961 ...	3
(b) In previous years ...	22

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service, and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen, as well as send final reports and information regarding defaulters. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

39 children attending Primary Schools and 23 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 39 Primary School Children and 17 Secondary School children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New cases attending		Old cases attending		Total cases attending	
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Faulty Posture ...	4	4	2	3	6	7
Flat Foot ...	14	3	—	3	14	6
Valgus Ankles ...	3	4	5	3	8	7
Hammer Toes ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hallux Valgus ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Intoeing ...	2	1	1	—	3	1
Talipes Equino Varus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Genu Valgum ...	1	4	4	1	5	5
Perthe's Disease ...	—	—	3	—	3	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip Joint	3	—	4	—	7	—
Paralysis due to Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	1	1	1
Spastic Paralysis ...	—	—	11	1	11	1
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy ...	—	—	—	3	—	3
Miscellaneous ...	11	4	8	2	19	6
Totals ...	39	23	39	17	78	40

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ...	118
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	122
Total ...	240

RINGWORM

No. of Schoolchildren Treated

		By Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp	...	—	—	—
Ringworm Body	...	2	3	5

No new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified during the year in children attending schools in Norwich.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very light one), and an informal notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing, and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Secondary Technical School.

Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	38,826
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
(i) by School Nurses, etc. ...	58
(ii) by Medical Officers ...	Nil
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	Nil
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	10
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents ...	48

Of the total school child population, 0.28% were found during the year to have verminous heads, compared with the last available national figure of 3.2% in 1959.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 45 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

A Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for eight sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the

Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the 154 school children and 6 children under school age treated during the year:—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ...	14	41	55	34.4	10	18.2
Cleft Palate ...	1	6	7	4.4	—	—
Spastic ...	—	3	3	1.9	—	—
Partially Deaf ...	1	7	8	5.0	1	12.5
Dyslalia ...	22	41	63	39.4	33	52.4
Nasal Speech ...	—	1	1	0.6	—	—
Backward Speech	2	11	13	8.1	1	7.7
Other ...	5	5	10	6.2	6	60.0

At the end of the year 85 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 56 other cases were under observation.

A total of 2331 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 28 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

The Speech Therapist reports:—

“About 39% of the cases seen at the school speech centres are dyslalics, some children having only one of two defective sounds. It helps their general education when children’s sounds are corrected early.

“More important is the small percentage of children handicapped in communication, where language or speech are both grossly defective:—

“(1) Some stammerers come in this category. During the years 6—7 and again between 11—12 are periods when this speech handicap is most easily overcome, and so few boys leave school having kept their stammer throughout their school life.

“(2) Some partially deaf children need language and speech training and this is done in association with the teacher of the partially deaf class.

“(3) Special study and training have been given to a few cases of autism and developmental aphasia, both rare conditions. but some have come to the speech centres during the year.

“(4) After a period when our operated cleft palate cases needed only a little speech help, we now have two cases which need a lot of training before they can communicate easily, even with other children.

“So, during the year, the speech therapist has moved round the city to twelve centres, trying to give more time to the seriously speech-handicapped, and yet also trying to clear up the defective sounds among our infant school children.”

CHILD GUIDANCE

During the year, 69 Primary, 121 Secondary, and 12 Special School children were treated at the Clinic, which is held at premises formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

7 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Staff

Mr. R. A. Fella, B.D.S. (Glasgow), was appointed to the staff in May for a probationary period of six months, and was placed on the permanent staff in November. A dental surgery assistant was appointed at the same time, thus bringing the staff up to the full establishment of six Dental Officers and six Dental Surgery Assistants.

The dental officers at the Tuckswood and Catton Grove Clinics are responsible for treating children at the schools in these areas.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

Considerable progress has been made with regard to the dental inspection of children in the schools, and it is hoped that yearly inspections will soon be achieved. 11,877 children were inspected at schools in 1961, this comparing favourably with 6761 in 1960.

The number of "casuals" continues to decline, this being a direct result of more frequent inspections at the schools.

Many children at each school attend their own private dentists, and it has been noted at long last that the prejudice against the filling of teeth is gradually diminishing. The great majority of children seen at school inspections have had some form of conservative treatment.

The attendances show an increase of nearly 2,000 over the previous year, with a corresponding increase in fillings by about the same number. Although the number of extractions of permanent and temporary teeth has slightly increased, due to the greater numbers attending, over 200 permanent teeth were extracted in crowded mouths for regulation purposes. In those cases where more orthodontic treatment was indicated, 61 removable appliances were fitted, and very satisfactory results obtained. Only 4 cases were discontinued owing to lack of co-operation by patient or parent.

As in previous years the dental specialists at the West Norwich Hospital have been most helpful with the advice and treatment of difficult orthodontic and surgical cases.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1961

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers—			
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	11877
	(b) As Specials	...	...	1350
	(c) Total	...	...	13227
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	10703
(3)	Number offered treatment	...	...	8311
(4)	Number actually treated	...	...	3356
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	14167
(6)	Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection Treatment	{ 123 2470 }	Total 2593
(7)	Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth	{ 10947 459 }	Total 11406
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth	{ 9286 422 }	Total 9708
(9)	Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth	{ 1721 2739 }	Total 4460
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction			1670

(11) Orthodontics—

(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	55
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	16
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	18
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	4
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	72
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	61
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	—
(h)	Total attendances	...	...	529
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	...	47
(13)	Other operations	{Permanent Teeth 1844 Temporary Teeth 87}		Total 1931

Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—

New Cases Treated	...	...	...	73
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	164
No. of Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	107
No. of Fillings	...	...	...	78
No. of Other Operations	...	...	...	18
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	..	...	...	67

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1961

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded									Cases	
					Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases		Cases	Contacts Excluded
Alderman Jex	454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road ...	598	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Avenue Road ...	624	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
Bignold	356	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Blackdale	249	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bluebell Road	674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bull Close	113	—	—	—	12	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove ...	507	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Cavell ...	387	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson	243	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Road ...	722	—	—	—	8	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Crome ...	242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2
Dowson	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Earlham	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	4	—	—
George White	475	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Gurney	546	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Heartsease	824	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Horn's Lane	113	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham	1815	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Larkman Lane	748	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	176	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Nelson Street ...	220	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Norman	598	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Earlham	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Park	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

figures available

One 14-year-old boy was notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis—discovered when X-rayed following routine Heaf testing prior to B.C.G. vaccination. He was admitted to Kelling Children's Hospital with a small area of tuberculous infiltration in his right lung, believed to be a breakdown of a previous infection dating from contact with a relative who died some years ago. By the end of the year he had returned to school, but was excluded from taking part in games and physical training for the time being. On discovery of the case members of his form and other close contacts who had not already been done through the B.C.G. scheme were tuberculin tested, no further cases being found.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 2 cases of Jaundice, 1 of Whooping Cough and 6 of Scarlet Fever were notified.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, older school children and students attending Further Educational Establishments.

65.2% (63.1% in 1960) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

	Total No. Tested	Positive Cases No.	%	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.	No. Referred for Chest X-Ray
13-year-old children	352	26	7.8	305	9
Older school children and students ...	399	42	11.1	336	30

Following the routine Heaf Testing at the Gurney School of 13—14-year-old girls prior to B.C.G. vaccination, an unexpectedly high figure of positive reactors was shown. Arrangements were therefore made for the Chest Physician to Heaf test the whole school, subject to the parents' consent, and X-ray those girls found to be strongly positive. The results of these tests were as follows.—

Total number of girls tested	...	...	282
Total number of girls positive	...	...	36
Total number of girls negative	...	...	246
Proportion of girls positive	...	...	12.8%

It was felt that this proportion (which did not include children previously given B.C.G.) was not out of the ordinary, no further investigation being indicated. All the girls who had third degree results were seen and x-rayed and their chest films were satisfactory, no obvious source in the families which were all investigated being found.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:—

No. of of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined the Test	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
1469	829	498*	800	9	20

* In addition 142 entrants examined during the autumn term in schools in the Lakenham area were omitted from this test as they were included in a special survey being carried out in that district by the Chest Physician.

Of the 9 children who gave positive reactions 2 children were found to be normal on further testing, and 6 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. One child was found to have calcification in both hilar regions with a Ghon's focus at the right base, all healed.

Community Mass X-Ray Survey

During the autumn term a Community Mass X-ray Survey of the Lakenham area of the City was carried out by the Chest Physician, when an endeavour was made to get as nearly as possible to 100% of the persons over 15 years of age in the district to have their chests X-rayed.

The aim, besides that of finding cases of active tuberculosis, was also to estimate how much unknown tuberculosis there is in Norwich as a whole, and in order that a complete picture could be obtained the local Education authority agreed that children of all ages attending schools in the area should be tuberculin tested (subject to parental consent). The schools concerned were:—

- Lakenham Infants, Junior, Secondary Modern Boys,
- Secondary Modern Girls,
- Cavell Infants and Junior,
- Tuckswood Infants,
- South Harford Junior.

A report by the Chest Physician on the results of this survey is included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The Minister of Health in Circular 13/61 dated 12th April, 1961, recommended, in view of the markedly greater risk of infection to which children in school are exposed, that a re-inforcing *fourth* dose should be offered to children when they enter school (normally at the age of five) and also to children of five and over already at school who have not reached the age of twelve. In all cases the re-inforcing fourth dose has to be administered not earlier than one year after the third dose, but as soon as possible thereafter. At the same time the Minister suggested that arrangements should be made for the fourth dose to be offered to all children of similar age who are not attending school. These extensions are based on advice given by the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

In order that fourth doses could be given in time to provide added protection for as many children as possible before the summer season, when the risk of contracting poliomyelitis is greatest, arrangements were put in hand at the earliest opportunity.

Of the 5—12-year age group a total of 11,702 forms were returned by parents (12,000 forms were distributed to the schools) and the results were as follows:—

Children over 5 years and under 12 years—

Had 3 injections		Receiving primary course of 3 injections	Had no injection	
Consent to 4th	Refused 4th		Consent.	Refused.
8387	425	689	1828	373

Towards the end of the year, the Minister of Health advised, in view of the supply position regarding Salk vaccine, that it would be appropriate for the arrangements for fourth doses for children aged five to twelve to be suspended, while supplies of the vaccine were restricted. It was also advised that third doses of vaccine, normally given seven months after the second dose, could be postponed for the time being, provided they were given within twelve months of the second dose.

In the Report of the Medical Officer of Health fuller information of the scheme for vaccination is given, but the following table gives details of vaccination carried out during the year in children from the age of 5 to 15 years.

No. who received 1st injection during the year ...	804
No. who received 2nd injection during the year ...	814
No. who received 3rd injection during the year ...	516
No. who received 4th injection during the year ...	6973

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December, 1961.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
A	Blind Pupils ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
C	Deaf Pupils ...	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
D	Partially Deaf Pupils ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18
E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	2	2	69	72	11b	8b	—	—	82	82
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	2c	—	4	1
G	Maladjusted Pupils ...	1	—	1	—	3d	—	—	2e	5	2
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils ...	2	1	13	7	7	1	3e	5e	25	14
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech ...	—	—	—	—	53	8	—	—	53	8
J	Delicate Pupils	3	—	29	20	1c	1	—	3e	33	24
	Total ...	23	12	113	100	91	84	5	10	232	156

- (a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 4 boys attending special class for partially deaf children and one awaiting admission.
- (b) On Waiting List for admission to Special Schools of appropriate type.
- (c) Includes 1 boy being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
- (d) Includes 2 boys at Hostels for Maladjusted Children, and 1 boy on Waiting List.
- (e) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December 1961:—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind ...	1	—	Lickey Grange, Birmingham.
	2	—	Linden Lodge, Wands- worth Common.
Partially Sighted	3	1	E. Anglian School, Gor- leston.
	—	1	Exhall Grange, Warwickshire.
Deaf ...	7	4	E. Anglian School, Gor- leston.
	—	1	Rayner's School, Penn.
Partially Deaf ...	1	2	Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
Educationally Sub-normal ...	—	1	Wavendon House, Bucks.
	—	1	Sidestrand Hall, Norfolk.
	1	—	Dr. Barnardo's Special School, Southborough, Kent.
	1	—	Hilton Grange School, Bramhope, Leeds.
Epileptic ...	1	—	Lingfield School, Surrey.
Maladjusted ...	1	—	Cicely Haughton School, Wetley Rocks.
	2	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Nor- folk.
Physically Handicapped	—	1	Palace School, Ely.
	1	—	Treloar College, Alton, Hants.
	1	—	St. Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, Surrey.
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate ...	1	—	Exhall Grange, Warwickshire.
	2	—	Eden Hall, Bacton.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

50 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 2 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally ...	...	...	50
Source: Head Teachers ...	...	32	
School Health Service ...	...	13	
Hospital Consultant Staff ...	...	5	
Re-examinations ...	...	...	2

	Boys	Girls
Recommendations, following examination:		
Special Day School (E.S.N.) ...	20	13
Special Residential School (E.S.N.) ...	1	1
Special Day School (P.H. & D.) ...	1	1
Ordinary School and re-examination later ...	5	—
Home Tuition and re-examination later ...	1	—
Nursery Class and re-examination later ...	—	1
Re-examination later (under school age) ...	1	1
Unsuitable for Education at School	3	3

In addition 15 boys and 16 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Fit for Employment ...	6	9
Adult Training Centre ...	1	1
Community Care ...	1	1
Unsuitable for Education at School ...	2	3
Special Residential School (E.S.N.) ...	2	—
Return to Ordinary School ...	—	1
Remain at Special Day School ...	3	1

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Open Air School at Colman Road.

		Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year	...	44	30
Number admitted during the year	...	6	8
Number left during the year	...	7	11
Transferred to ordinary school	Boys 4	Girls 7	
Transferred to residential special school (for delicate pupils)	1	—	
Transferred to day special school (for E.S.N. pupils)	1	2	
Visiting Teacher	—	1	
Left School	—	1	
Left Norwich	1	—	
Number on Register at end of year	...	43	27

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma	5	2
Bronchiectasis	1	3
Collapse of Lung	4	2
Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1
2. Orthopædic.		
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-Joint	1	2
3. Nervous System.		
Epilepsy	1	1
Cerebral Palsy	5	3
Spina Bifida	2	—
Old Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	1
4. General.		
Delicate	5	3
Unsatisfactory General Condition	14	7
Congenital Defects	4	2
Behaviour Problem	1	—
	43	27

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent, or likely to be absent, from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also now considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 4 boys and 10 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys: Grand Mal Epilepsy and Mental Backwardness; Spina Bifida; Fracture of Right Femur; Infantile Polyneuritis.

Girls: Gross Maladjustment (2 children); Spastic Paralysis (2 children); Osteomyelitis of Right Humerus; Amputated Right Leg (following Tumour of Thigh); Subperiosteal Abscess of Left Knee; Meningo—Encephalitis; Asthma of Psychological Origin; Hæmolytic Anæmia.

In addition 16 boys and 7 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

Boys: Paralysis following Poliomyelitis; Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy (2 children); Fracture of Left Ankle; Congenital Dislocation of Right Hip-joint; Anteversion of Femoral Necks; Cerebral Palsy of Right Leg and Hand; Fracture of Right Femur; Amputation of Right Foot; Patent Ductus Arteriosus (Post Operative); Pulmonary Stenosis (Post Operative); Left Inguinal Hernia (Post Operative); Deformity of Right Ear (Post Operative); Rheumatic Arthritis; Purpura Rheumatica; Gross Maladjustment.

Girls: Fracture of Left Femur; Injured Cartilage Left Knee; Bilateral Pes Cavus (Post Operative); Tuberculosis of Left Shoulder; Wilms Tumour Right Kidney (Post Operative); Left Nephrectomy; Bronchitis.

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were 7 recorded deaths of school children (2 being due to violence), compared with 6 in the previous year (3 accidental). The causes of death were:—

Boys:

Aged 12 years.	Gangrenous Appendix and Septicæmia.
„ 11 „	Staphylococcal Pneumonia.
„ 10 „	Agranulocytosis (caused by acute aleukæmic leukæmia).
„ 8 „	Asphyxia due to drowning (murder).
„ 5 „	Asphyxia due to hæmorrhage into lung (road accident).

Girls:

Aged 10 years.	Congenital Kypho Scoliosis of Spine (operation).
„ 8 „	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

In addition 2 children died during the year who were over the age of five years, but attended no school, being under the care of the local health authority:—

Boy:

Aged 5 years.	Bronchopneumonia and Microcephaly.
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Girl:

Aged 13 years.	Cerebral Diplegia (congenital).
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(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 41.8 and 81.0 % take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children where two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

During the year school children who on grounds of health were considered to be in need of medical foods, were supplied with such through the Infant Welfare Centres.

(11) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 791 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

457 children were involved in 155 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these 32 children involved in 9 families were referred by the Local Authority.

(12) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene.

During the year 15 School Meals Assistants (permanent staff) were medically examined, to include a full history and bacteriological examination, whilst 112 Assistants (temporary staff) had nose and throat swabs and faeces and urine specimens examined, and chest X-ray photographs taken. Staff are encouraged to report any significant illness.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(13) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

150 newly appointed teachers and 38 students prior to commencing at college, were medically examined during the year at the request of the Chief Education Officer.

(14) SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

Incidence of Squint.

The research project into the incidence of squint in 5-year-old children, which commenced to be carried out in April, 1960 by the East Anglian Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, was concluded at the end of March, 1961. No report has yet been issued, but the Norwich findings were as follows:—

No. of children examined (aged 5 years and under 6 years)	810
No. of children found to have squint	... 18
No. of children who formerly had squint	... 7

VIII.—CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

Introduction

1961 was a year of consolidation in training under the new Ambulance and First Aid Syllabus. For operational purposes the Section has been designated "No. 52 Ambulance and First Aid Column" No. 4 (Eastern) Region.

Recruitment

The strength of the Section increased again as follows:—

1959	1960	1961
124	141	179

Nevertheless, the number of members is still only just over 50% of operational requirements. Talks have been continued with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society in an endeavour to implement the terms of Civil Defence Circular No. 6/1961. An extremely pleasing feature is the low average age of recruits which is proving a lively and valuable asset.

Training

The following figures show the progress made in training:—

	1960	1961
Number completed Standard Training	27	36
„ completed Additional Training	28	24
„ obtained First Aid Certificates	32	38
„ of Trained Drivers... ..	12	24
„ not attended for training ...	78	82

Every effort is being made to persuade those members who are not so active in Civil Defence, to take some form of general refresher training.

Equipment

One further Ambulance was received during the year making a total of 2 for training purposes.

Courses

The First Aid Coy. Officer attended a course at the Civil Defence Staff College during the year, and at the end of the year a Course for First Aid Party and Ambulance Detachment Leaders was commenced.

Exercises

During the year exercises have covered all aspects of the new training syllabus and have ranged from small evening exercises to large scale Regional ones, including a week-end camp in Middlesex which gave personnel experience of both day and night convoy driving and operational experience in unfamiliar surroundings.

General

When the new Headquarters was officially opened in October, the Director General of Civil Defence presented three members of the Section with Civil Defence Long Service Medals.

Conclusion

Steady progress has been maintained in both quantity and quality of volunteers, there is however, no cause for complacency and strenuous efforts will continue to be made to improve all aspects of the Section.

